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Mr. Maston	S.415
1. Dr. Didsbury	C.407
2. Mr. Morley Parry	A.429 421
3. Mr. Perry	A.405



REPORT

ON THE

LOCAL HEALTH

AND

WELFARE SERVICES

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH

OF

WALLASEY

1967

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Wallasey.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1967

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Principal School Medical Officer, etc.

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.).

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Adult Training Centre.....	74	Infant Deaths.....	32
Ambulance Service.....	50	Infectious Diseases.....	20
Ante Natal Clinics.....	29	Junior Training Centre.....	73
Air pollution.....	122	* Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation)	
Births.....	12	Regulations.....	92
Blind Welfare.....	134	Lung Cancer.....	15
Camping.....	126	Maternal Mortality.....	13
Care of Mothers and Young		Maternity Homes.....	41
Children.....	29	Maternity Outfits.....	41
"Chapel-Hey", Mental Health		Meat and Food Inspection.....	95
Hostel.....	76	Mental Health Service.....	67
Child Health Clinics.....	33	Midwifery Services.....	40
Chiropody Service.....	63	* Milk Supplies.....	92
Clearance and Demolition		Milk for School Children.....	93
Orders.....	100	Noise Nuisances.....	114
Clean Linen Service.....	56	Nurseries and Child Minders'	
* Common Lodging Houses.....	127	Regulation Act, 1948.....	39
Community Welfare.....	133	Nursing Equipment and	
* Congenital Malformations		Apparatus.....	56
Apparent at Birth.....	33	Nursing Homes.....	46
Convalescence.....	62	Offices, Shops and Railway	
* Co-ordination and Co-opera-		Premises Act, 1963.....	105
tion with the Hospital and		Old Persons Homes.....	131
Family Doctor Services.....	26	Pet Shops.....	126
Cytology Clinics.....	60	Pharmacy and Poisons Act...	128
Day Nurseries.....	37	* Poultry Inspection.....	99
Deaths.....	14	Premature Babies.....	29
Dental Services.....	35	Prevention of Illness, Care	
Diseases of Animals Acts.....	98	and After-Care.....	53
Disinfestation.....	125	Rag Flock and Other Fillings	
Domestic Help Service.....	65	Materials Act.....	125
Domestic Servants' Registries	127	Rehabilitation.....	133
Economic Conditions.....	17	Riding Establishments.....	99
Environmental Health.....	82	Rodent Control.....	119
* Factories Act.....	104	School Health Service-	
Family Planning.....	35	Appendix	
Fertilizers and Feeding			
Stuffs Act.....	128	* Sewerage and Drainage.....	119
* Fluoridation of Water Supplies	64	Shop Acts.....	113
Food and Drugs Act.....	128	Smoke Control Areas.....	122
* Food Hygiene.....	87	* Statistics.....	12
Food Poisoning.....	22	Stillbirths.....	31
Hairdressers.....	127	Swimming Pools.....	120
Handicapped Persons.....	138	Temporary Accommodation..	131
Health Centres.....	28	Theatrical Employers	
Health Education.....	57	Registration.....	127
Health Visiting.....	41	Tuberculosis.....	53
Home Nursing.....	44	Unmarried Mothers.....	39
Houses Inhabited.....	13	Vaccination.....	46
Houses in Multiple Occupation..	102	Vaccination of School	
Housing.....	100	Children (B.C.G.).....	55
Ice Cream.....	88	Venereal Disease.....	62
Illegitimacy.....	17	* Water Supply.....	116
Immunisation.....	46	Welfare Foods.....	35
		Welfare Services.....	130

* Denotes - Incorporates
information specifically
required by Ministry of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
WALLASEY.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Wallasey.

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Services of the borough for the year 1967.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate for the year was 16.47 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 17.40 for 1966. The number of illegitimate live births totalled 173 as compared with 122 in 1966, representing 10.25 per cent of the total live births.

There were 45 deaths in infants under one year, an increase of 10 over the previous year giving an infant mortality rate of 26.66. These are less satisfactory figures than in recent years, but a single year's figures from a small County Borough do not give a true picture and should always be read in conjunction with those of the previous five or ten years.

The causes of the 45 infant deaths are given on page 32 and are divided up into those in the first week of life, early neo-natal deaths, those between the seventh and the twenty-eighth days and finally those occurring in the 1 - 12 month period. In keeping with the general increase, both the early neo-natal and neo-natal rates of 17.77 and 19.55 per 1,000 live births showed increases on the corresponding rates of 9.56 and 10.68 in 1966.

There were 41 stillbirths during the year compared with 29 for 1966, giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 41.06 compared with a rate of 25.44 for 1966. The causes of the stillbirths can be found on page 31 of the report. These are disappointing figures. The importance of adequate ante-natal care can not be overemphasised in combatting this loss, and it is hoped that 1968 will show a return to rates which are more like those to which we have grown accustomed in recent years in Wallasey.

The causes of death in the borough are shown in the various age groups and divided into sexes on page 14. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung, 65 (47 male and 18 female) as compared with 85 (69 male and 16 female) in 1966. It should be noted that the number of female deaths from this disease increased and this regrettably is likely to be the picture in the immediate future with the increase

of cigarette smoking by the female sex begun during the stress years of the second world war. Coronary artery disease accounted for 318 deaths as compared with 296 in 1966.

Ambulance Service

Full details of this busy service can be found on page 50 . Full advantage was taken of the Cheshire County Council training course held at Northwich, and of the new extended course at Nantwich, for which we are grateful to the County. A full year's operation with the Ambulance Liaison Officer stationed at the Victoria Central Hospital has contributed greatly to the smooth running of the service.

Vaccination and Immunisation

1967 showed some improvement in the numbers of children and young persons protected against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis, but the number vaccinated against Smallpox still remains disappointingly low. It is hoped to start vaccination against Measles in 1968.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

A further decline in the number of home confinements took place, 102 as compared with 131 in 1966. This service is rapidly becoming no longer viable and serious consideration will have to be given to re-opening discussions with the Hospital Management Committee with a view to unification of the maternity services of the borough.

Mental Health Services

The year was a difficult one with a number of changes of staff, in particular the resignation of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer who had been with the Health and Welfare Department for twenty years, to take up an appointment in the Welfare Department of a neighbouring Local Authority. I should like to pay tribute to the remaining members of the staff of this section, who gave of their best to keep the service running. Suitable induction courses were sought for newly-appointed members of staff in addition to the main training programme, which allows for one Mental Welfare Officer to attend the two year course at Millbank College, Liverpool, to obtain the National Certificate in Social Work.

Accounts of the work done at the two training centres and at "Chapel Hey" rehabilitation hostel can be found on pages 73 and 76 .

Health Visiting

— An account of the work of the Health Visitors is given on page 41 of the report. Health Education remains one of the most important tasks of the Health Visitors who are working more closely with the general practitioners in the borough. They can help them not only with child health problems, but also with the care and observation of their elderly patients, and help them with arrangements for their female patients to have family planning and/or cervical smears particularly those on their lists in Social Classes 4 and 5.

District Nursing Service

This service was busy throughout the year making 60,260 visits to 2,310 cases during the year compared with 54,410 visits to 2,160 cases in 1966. 43,460 visits, as compared with 37,383 in 1966, were made to persons 65 years and over at the time of the first visit.

The clean linen service (page 56) including a nightdress service is operated in conjunction with the district nursing service, thus facilitating chronic sick incontinent cases and terminal cases to be nursed at home.

Domestic Help Service

This is one of the most important domiciliary services administered by the Health Department. The service was busy throughout the year; 120,277 hours were worked, 109,376 of these were allocated to elderly people in the borough. The amount of help per week varied according to the needs of each case. In view of the increased demand and in order to give the maximum number of persons the benefits of the service some cases had inevitably to suffer a reduction in the number of hours given. This service must, when finances are available, be further strengthened.

Environmental Health

The work of this section of the Department is described in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on page 82 where good progress is reported in the Slum Clearance Programme and in giving the whole borough Clean Air. By the end of the year about 66% of the houses in the borough came under smoke control orders. Much time was again devoted to the problem of noise arising from the second Mersey Tunnel workings and the approach roadworks. Most of the complaints in the main related to night working. The stoical tolerance of the residents of Poulton, Somerville and Seacombe living along the line of the approach road, to the high daytime noise levels, must be admired.

Welfare Services

The main event of the year was the opening in July, of Seacombe House by His Worship The Mayor, Alderman Mrs. P. Bentzien J.P. This purpose built hostel accommodates 40 elderly persons requiring care and attention. A special feature is a luncheon club to seat 30 persons and which is serviced from the hostel kitchen. It is sited close to the river and good views are obtained from the main lounge and dining room windows across to the Liverpool Landing Stage.

A further 40-bedded hostel in the Wallasey Village area is due to be completed about the middle of 1968.

In spite of the additional 40 beds provided at Seacombe House, there remained 249 persons on the waiting list at the end of the year.

28,225 meals were delivered by the Women's Royal Voluntary Services during the year to housebound aged people and the Wallasey Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee members visited the lonely aged and provided extra comforts etc.

I am most grateful to all those ladies and gentlemen who take part in voluntary work in the borough. Still much remains to be done in the community - more Sheltered Housing, more Home Helps and, above all, more voluntary workers to assist the new social services of the future.

Staff

In October, Dr. E.I. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer, retired after 19 years' service with the Authority. The Health Committee at its October meeting passed a resolution expressing their thanks to Dr. Grant for her long and excellent service to the borough, and wished her a long and happy retirement. Fortunately she agreed to undertake sessional work so it is not yet a final good-bye.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health, General Health and Welfare Committees for their support and encouragement throughout the year. Thanks are also due to the Town Clerk, his staff and all other Chief Officials for their helpful advice and co-operation throughout the year; also to the members of my staff, who have always given me their full and loyal support.

I am Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the AUTHORITY

As at 31st December, 1967

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer: HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Town Hall, Wallasey. Telephone No. 7070.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

WILLIAM F. CHRISTIAN, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer: EDWARD J. A. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Obstetrics).

Chest Physician (Part-Time):
JAMES BAXTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Principal Dental Officer:
W. J. MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Officers:
W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.
E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
G. SHAW.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:

J. Q. CALLISTER, Housing.

W. GLADDEN, Smoke Control.

R. HUGHES, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

G. CARR, Milk, Dairies, Meat and Diseases of Animals Act

District Public Health Inspectors:

P. J. CAVANAGH

M. COPPACK

D. J. DICKSON

R. JONES

C. V. TAYLOR

G. K. GREAVES

R. A. THOMPSON

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:
Mrs. K.SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., N.N.E.B.

Health Visitors/School Nurses

Miss C.E.MURRELL	Miss E.M. MORGAN
Mrs. W.DOVEY	Miss E. WHITBURN
Miss M.E.ASPINALL	Miss P. REYNOLDS
Miss K.E.HIGGINS	Miss J. LITTLEMORE
Miss M.HUGHES	Mrs. M.J. GRIFFITHS
	Mrs. E.P.NOLAN (Part-Time)

School Nurses
Mrs. A.D. HUGHES
Mrs. A.P. MENET
(Part-Time)

Tuberculosis Visitors
Mrs. L.M.JONES
Mrs. B. MINISTER
(Part-Time)

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E.E. HINTON	Mrs. P. SHACKLADY
Miss E.WOODS	Miss I.K. PAISLEY
Mrs. M.E. GALLIMORE	

Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:
J.A.W. PRICE, Cert. Board of Trade.
Senior Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs
Inspector: C.HARWOOD D.P.A., Cert. Board of Trade.

Public Analyst (Part-Time):
TENNYSON HARRIS

Health Education Officer (Part-Time):
DR. J. FERGUSSON, L.M.S.S.A., M.I.H.E., M.R.S.H.,
F.R.S.A.

Chief Administrative Assistant:
G.A. LOXHAM, D.P.A.

Administrative Assistant:
J.M. GIBSON

Clerical Staff:

D. FARQUHAR (Senior Clerk)	Mrs. J.O'NEILL
W.R. KIDD	Mrs. J. NICHOLSON
M.H. POWELL	Mrs. E.M. NEWMAN
J.R. KELLY	Mrs. B. WARD
R.D. JONES	Miss D.W.SIMPSON
Miss G. BOOTH	Mrs. S. METCALFE
Miss M. BLENCOWE	Miss S. HARDING
Miss B.M. HERRIOT	Mrs. L.A.SMITH
Miss E. MASTERS	Miss S. VERNON
Mrs. G. DODD	Miss P. RICHARDS

Matrons of Day Nurseries:

Miss E. GREENLY, Central Park Day Nursery.
 Miss B.B.RIMMER, Oakdale Day Nursery.
 Miss P.WARNER, Eastway Day Nursery.

Superintendent District Nursing Service:

Mrs. K. ELSON, S.R.N., N.D.N. Cert. (Queens Nurse).

District Nurses:

Miss B. JOY (Senior Nurse)	Mrs. S. E. POUSTIE
Miss M. GOVIER (Part/time)	Mrs. I. A. MATTHEWS
Miss B. HUNTINGTON	Mrs. E.G. JOHNSON
Miss A.M. BENNETT	Mrs. E.C. SINCLAIR (P/Time)
Miss D.E. MURPHY (P/Time)	Miss P. SINNOTT
Mrs. D. CROFT	Mrs. M. BAXTER
Mrs. D. EVANS	Mrs. M. PEMBERTON (P/Time)
Mrs. S. BATEMAN	Mrs. M.P. TRAVIS
Mrs. G.P. BLACKWELL	(Enrolled Nurse)
Mrs. S.H. DAVIES	Mrs. J.A. SCHROEDER
Miss S.C. WILLIAMS	Mrs. M.E. BALSHAW

Bath Attendants:

Mrs. D. SARNEY
 Mrs. E. HETHERINGTON
 Mrs. M. HUGHES

Domestic Help Organiser:

Miss A. ELCOCK

Assistant Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. M.E. ROBERTS

Chief Training Officer, Adult Training Centre:

F. DAVIES

Supervisor, Junior Training Centre:

Miss I.P.D. MACDONALD.

Acting Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

D. EVANS.

Mental Welfare Officers:

R. JOHNSON
 A.E. MAIRS
 Miss M.V. PHILLIPS
 A.S. TRUFFET

Chapel Hey Residential Mental Health Hostel,

Superintendent J.D. EDWARDS, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Assistant Superintendent Mrs. J.W. EDWARDS, R.M.N.

Assistant Matrons

Mrs. V.C. HINTON.
 Mrs. R.M. ROBINSON.

WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Welfare Officer:
D. G. WHARTON

Welfare Officers:
A.S. TRUFFET
D.EVANS
A.E. MAIRS
R. JOHNSON

Welfare Officer (Rehabilitation):
Mrs. M.C. ROE

Welfare Assistant (Rehabilitation):
Mrs. B.V. Ross.

Welfare Officer (Handicapped Persons):
Miss M.SHENNAN

Welfare Assistant (Handicapped Persons):
Miss P.M.PARRY

Welfare Assistant:
Miss J. POOLE

Handicrafts Teacher (Handicapped Persons):
Mrs. C. W. GRIFFITH
Mr. F.J. CORKILL

Home Teachers of the Blind:
Miss I. BAILLIE
Mrs. E.E.CLAYTON
L. SMITH
Mrs. M.DOWLING

Clerical Staff:
A.C. HINTON
Mrs. D.WOODCOCK
Miss J.M.GITTINS
N.F. HARVEY
M.N. LANCEFIELD

Matrons of Hostels for the Aged:
Miss M. ROBERTS, "Fernleigh".
Miss E.PARSONS, "Lamorna".
Miss H.VOWLES, "Redcliffe".
Mrs. A.L.GRIMES, "Newholme".
Mrs. W.M.FITZGERALD, "Manor Grange"
Mrs. P.A.STANTON, "Osborne House"
Mrs. E. JONES "Seacombe House"

Warden-Reception Centre:
Mrs. E.KEEN.
Warden-"Cherry Tree House" (Flatlets for the Aged)
Mrs. I. MORRISON

STATISTICS, etc.

STATISTICS. Etc.

(a) As requested by the Ministry of Health, in accordance with Circular 1/67.

	Wallasey		England & Wales (for comparison) 1967 (provisional)
	1966	1967	
Live Births-Males	915	883	-
Females	864	805	-
	<hr/> 1,779	<hr/> 1,688	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.40	16.47	17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.86	10.25	-
Still births-Males	15	26	-
Females	14	15	-
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 41	-
Still Birth			
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	16.04	23.71	14.8
Total live and still births	1,808	1,729	-
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)			
Males	21	21	-
Females	14	24	-
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 45	-
Infant Mortailty Rates—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.67	26.66	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.31	24.42	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	24.59	46.24	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.68	19.55	12.5
Early Neo-natal			
Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	9.56	17.77	10.6
Perinatal Mortality			
Rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	25.44	41.06	25.4
Maternal Mortality			
(including abortion)- Number of deaths	1	Nil	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.55	0.00	-

		Wallasey	
		1966	1967
(b) Other details:—			
Census population (April, 1961)	103,213	103,213	
Registrar General's estimated population at mid-year	102,840	102,470	
Deaths to 31st December			
Males	664	629	
Females	647	679	
	<u>1,311</u>	<u>1,308</u>	
Death rate (unadjusted) per 1,000 of estimated population	12.75	12.77	
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population adjusted by area comparability factor of 0.97 (1967)	12.37	12.38	
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population-England and Wales	11.7	11.2	
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 of population.	0.049	0.059	
Area in acres as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January, 1935	5,961	5,961	
River and sea frontage			
Slightly less than 8 miles	-	-	
Inhabited houses at 31st December	32,259	32,299	
Uninhabited houses at 31st December	753	700	
Rateable value of the borough as at 31st December	£3,711,452	£3,743,305	
Yield of 1d rate	£ 15,000	£15,075	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	414	444	
Cancer	273	261	
Respiratory Diseases—			
Pneumonia	96)	80)	
Bronchitis	71)	60)	150
Other	14)	10)	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	175	180	
Violent Deaths (including suicides)	37	36	

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in Wallasey during 1967.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1967

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEXES		All Ages	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT										
	M.	F.		Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Tuberculosis- respiratory	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Tuberculosis-other ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	3	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm- stomach	22	13	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	7	14
Malignant neoplasm- lung, bronchus	47	18	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	26	23	9
Malignant neoplasm- breast	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	6	8
Malignant neoplasm- uterus	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	64	62	126	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	9	29	37	44
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Diabetes	1	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	63	117	180	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	13	46	111
Coronary disease angina	193	125	318	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	23	70	103	113
Hypertension with heart disease	6	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	8
Other heart disease ..	39	70	109	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	9	16	76
Other circulatory dis- ease	24	28	52	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	15	34
Influenza	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	25	55	80	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	19	51
Bronchitis	42	18	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	19	22
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	1	9	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
Nephritis and Nephroses	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malforma- tions	7	4	11	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill- defined diseases ..	44	66	110	27	-	1	-	2	-	5	3	10	16	46
Motor vehicle accidents	6	5	11	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	-	1	2	-
All other accidents ..	6	6	12	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	2	2	1	-
Suicide	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	-	1	2
Homicide and opera- tions of war	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ALL CAUSES	629	679	1,308	33	12	5	3	11	13	35	80	204	339	573

DEATHS IN WALLASEY DUE TO MALIGNANT NEO-PLASM LUNG & BRONCHUS

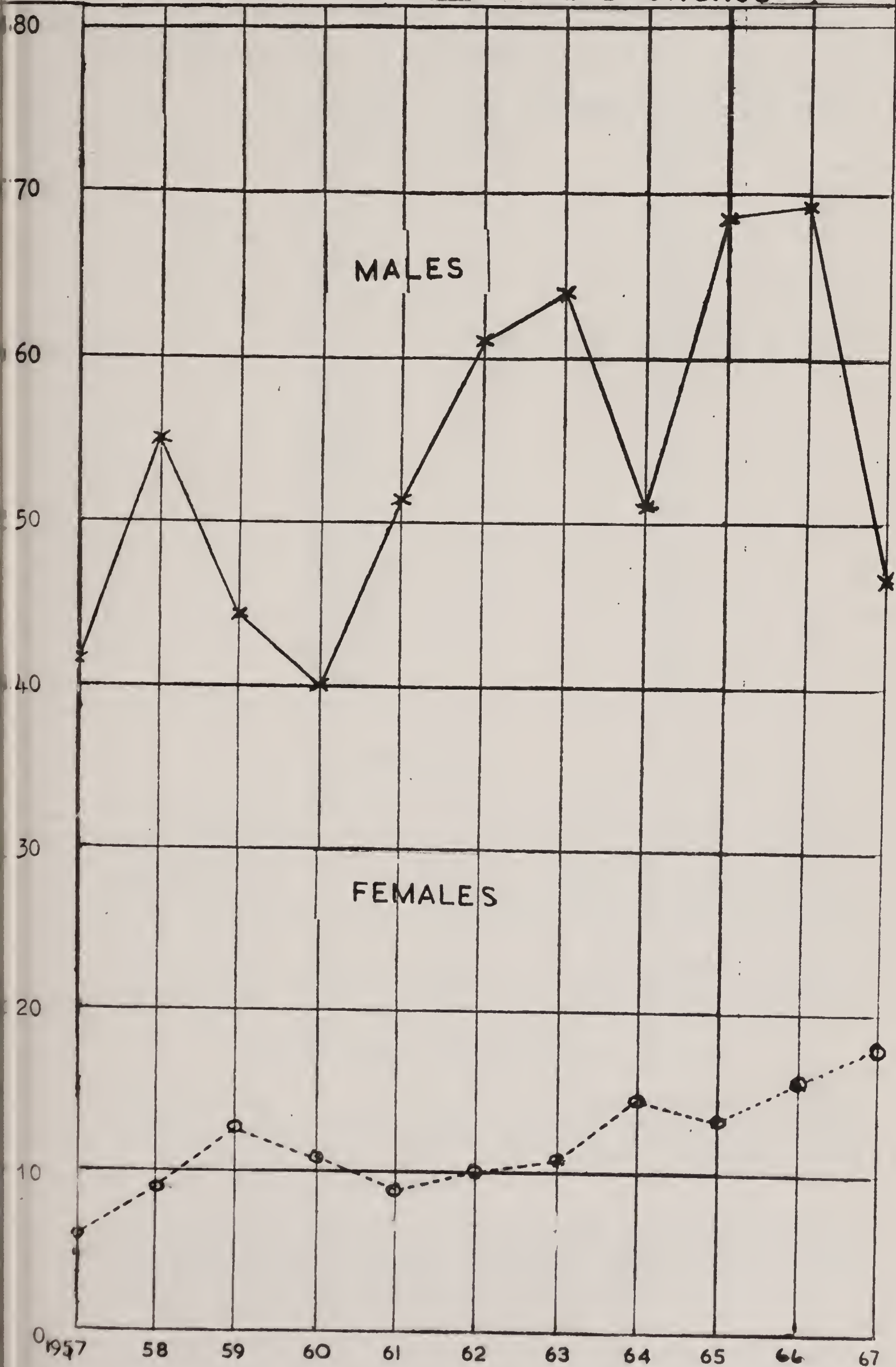


TABLE SHOWING (a) Infant Deaths and Death Rates.
 (b) Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.
 (c) Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).

Infants			Neo-natal			4 weeks-12 months		
Year	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26
1956	42	24.07	31	17.77	73.61	11	6.30	26.19
1957	48	26.10	33	17.94	68.75	15	8.16	31.25
1958	44	24.69	32	17.96	72.73	12	6.73	27.27
1959	48	26.06	37	20.09	77.08	11	5.97	22.92
1960	45	24.32	29	15.68	64.44	16	8.64	35.56
1961	36	19.38	24	12.92	66.67	12	6.46	33.33
1962	61	31.25	42	21.52	68.85	19	9.73	31.15
1963	48	24.60	41	21.01	85.42	7	3.59	14.58
1964	40	19.90	34	16.92	85.00	6	2.99	15.00
1965	36	19.54	24	13.03	66.67	12	6.51	33.33
1966	35	19.67	19	10.68	54.2	16	8.99	45.8
1967	45	26.66	33	19.55	73.3	12	7.11	26.7

TABLE SHOWING the Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figure for the whole of England and Wales for the census years from 1901 to 1951 and consecutive years to 1967.

Year	Wallasey	England and Wales
1901	142.0	151
1911	109.0	130
1921	59.0	83
1931	44.8	66
1941	78.9	60
1951	32.4	29
1952	33.3	27
1953	24.7	27
1954	25.1	25
1955	25.4	25
1956	24.07	24
1957	26.10	23
1958	24.69	23
1959	26.06	22
1960	24.32	22
1961	19.38	22
1962	31.25	22
1963	24.60	21
1964	19.90	20
1965	19.54	19
1966	19.67	19
1967	26.66	18

ILLEGITIMACY

During the year there were 173 illegitimate live births (86 Male: 87 Female) recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, compared with 122 in 1966. This gives an illegitimate birthrate of 102.5 per thousand total live births, as compared with 68.6 in 1966.

There were eight deaths of illegitimate children during the year. There were three illegitimate still births.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the borough in January, 1967, was 1,179, and in December it was 1,109 compared with 1,000 and 1,038 in January and December, 1966, respectively.

The following numbers and amounts of Unemployment and Supplementary Benefit payments were made by the Wallasey Employment Exchange during 1967:—

Total No. of Payments of Unemployment Benefit.	37,457
Total No. of Supplementary Benefit Payments.	18,953
Total Amount of Unemployment Benefit paid.	£ 230,645.14s.1d.
Total Amount of Supplementary Benefit paid.	£ 94,114.13s.5d.
Grand Total paid.	<u>£ 324,760.7s.6d.</u>

*Occurrence and Control
of Infectious Diseases*

CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1966

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Totals	Cases notified at ages											
		under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	age unknown
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis ²	40	-	-	-	1	2	15	8	6	7	1	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
Dysentery	28	5	3	5	1	1	5	3	1	3	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Scarlet Fever	44	-	1	2	7	3	21	8	2	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	6	10	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	8	8	7	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Measles	182	11	37	39	18	13	58	5	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	102	17	13	14	13	11	32	-	1	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio- Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	480	35	56	61	40	30	133	27	24	32	22	18	2

² Notification locally from 11th September, 1967.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During the year a total of 830 visits were made by the health visitors and public health inspectors to infectious cases and contacts as follows:-

	Enquiry Visits	Visits of Surveillance	Total Visits
Health Visitors	446	237	683
Public Health Inspectors	27	120	147
	<u>473</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>830</u>

A total of 507 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in connection with the investigations of cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. In fact there have been no cases of diphtheria in Wallasey during the last twelve years, i.e. 1956 - 1967. This is, of course, highly satisfactory. Unfortunately, there is the danger of being drawn into a false sense of security. The percentage of school children who are adequately protected against this disease is falling. Parents are tending to become complacent about the need of immunisation. It must, therefore, be re-emphasised to parents that only through immunisation will the present very satisfactory position be maintained.

Scarlet Fever

44 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1967 compared with 59 cases in 1966 and 94 in 1965. There were no deaths.

This infectious disease is of a very mild type compared with that of twenty or thirty years ago, so much so that many doctors in the borough do not notify cases. Notification is, however, important when a food handler is concerned.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were 10 notifications of puerperal pyrexia during the year, none of which proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

102 cases were notified during the year. Of these, 43 had received a full course of immunisation against whooping cough. No case was fatal. During 1967 1,430 children were immunised.

Measles

There were 182 cases of measles notified during 1967 compared with 1,026 in 1966. The disease was a mild type with few complications. There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during the year.

Meningococcal Infections

There was one case of meningococcal meningitis notified, a girl one year old who made a good recovery.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred during the year.

Typhoid/Paratyphoid Fever

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever.

Food Poisoning

There were six cases of food poisoning notified during 1967.

Dysentery

There were 28 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery during the year. Visits of surveillance were made by health visitors and public health inspectors, and specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All cases were kept under surveillance until three consecutive specimens were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

Encephalitis

There were no cases of encephalitis.

Pneumonia

There were 27 cases of pneumonia notified during the year, 3 of these were influenzal. During the month of December influenza (virus type A) was prevalent in the

Borough. 4 deaths during the year were caused by influenza or influenzal pneumonia.

Infective Hepatitis

This disease was made locally notifiable from September 11th. There were 40 cases notified during the last four months of the year. The age group most affected was the 5 - 9 year olds. There was no evidence to suggest that any of these cases were due to the virus being conveyed at the time of injections or transfusions, etc.



PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Act, 1946

Special report on co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department's Services with the Hospital and Family Doctor services.

Section 21—Health Centres.

- „ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23—Midwifery Services.
- „ 24—Health Visiting.
- „ 25—Home Nursing.
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.
- „ 27—Ambulance Service.
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care.
- „ 29—Domestic Help Service.
- „ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.

THE CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES WITH THE HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES.

The Ministry of Health has again asked that particular reference to the above be made in this report. The three branches of the Health Service, namely the General Practitioner Services; the Hospital and Specialist Services; and the Local Health Authority Services continue to work in close co-operation in Wallasey. A joint "Health and Welfare Service" Handbook has been published and this gives details of all three services.

(a) Co-operation with Hospital Services.

- (i) Since the inception of the National Health Service Act the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee has been represented on the Health Committee. The representative has full voting rights.
- (ii) The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Management Committee and as such, serves on various House Committees and Sub-Committees.
- (iii) The Medical Officer of Health attends Liaison meetings with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board's Medical staff and also represents the authority on the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board Joint Health Advisory Committee.
- (iv) The department is given full details of all pre-school and school children discharged from hospital. This facilitates any necessary follow-up by the health visiting and school health service staffs, as appropriate.
- (v) The number of 'early discharges' including those at 48 hours, from the local Maternity Hospital (which is a General Practitioner Unit) has increased very appreciably in recent years and numbered 1195 in 1967 compared with 981 in 1966. Most of these are planned well in advance, thus allowing for the inspection of the home by a domiciliary midwife who advises the hospital whether or not the conditions are such that early discharge is desirable. The department is notified by telephone when the discharge is imminent, thus ensuring that the appropriate services are available without delay.
- (vi) The domiciliary midwives make full use of the Obstetric and Paediatric Flying Squad if an emergency arises, and they accompany any premature infant to the hospital, who requires specialised treatment available only at the Premature Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead.

- (vii) Many requests are received, directly from Consultants or through the Medical Social Workers of the hospitals for the provision of appropriate domiciliary services on discharge from hospital, including the Home Help Service; District Nursing Service; Health Visiting Service, etc. Applications are also made for placement of patients in Homes for the Aged provided in accordance with Sec. 21 of the National Assistance Act; Rehousing on Medical Grounds; Provision of equipment and the carrying out of adaptations in the homes of handicapped persons, etc.
- (viii) A Hospital Transport Officer was appointed in 1966 to co-ordinate the requests for admission and discharge of patients by ambulance. He holds the rank of Station Officer of the Ambulance Service and is based at Victoria Central Hospital. 50% of his salary is paid by the Local Authority and 50% by the Hospital Management Committee.
- (ix) A health visitor attends the paediatrician's out-patient clinic at the Birkenhead Children's Hospital and discusses cases with the ward sisters. A health visitor also attends the paediatrician's out-patient clinic at Victoria Central Hospital, and the geriatric unit at Mill Lane Hospital.
- (x) Two tuberculosis visitors of the local authority continue to carry out their duties from the Chest Clinic, Mill Lane, and work in close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physicians. They also take part in the School B.C.G. vaccination scheme, thus ensuring the complete "follow-up" of children found to be strongly Mantoux positive.
- (xi) One of the Mental Welfare staff attends weekly case conferences at the Deva and Moston Psychiatric Hospitals whenever possible. This liaison with the Consultant Psychiatrists provides the opportunity of planning appropriate after-care of the patient when he/she is discharged from hospital. In conjunction with the Superintendent of "Chapel Hey" Mental Health Hostel, arrangements are made for the transfer of patients to this Local Authority's Rehabilitation Hostel, details of which are given in the Mental Health Section of this Report.
- (xii) Much helpful advice was given by the Consultant Gynaecologist and Pathologist in setting up our first cervical cytology clinic.

(b) With Family Doctor Services.

- (i) Since the inception of the National Health Service Act, both the Local Medical Committee and Executive Council are represented on the Health Committee, each representative having full voting rights.

- (ii) A newsletter is forwarded periodically to all general practitioners in the borough, giving details of the occurrence of infectious diseases; the introduction of new services and the changes in the existing domiciliary services of the Local Authority.
- (iii) Three general practitioners have requested the assistance of a health visitor at their weekly ante-natal clinic. The same health visitor attends each week and the scheme which works well, has been operating for several years.
A health visitor attends a Group Practice in the Moreton area three times weekly to discuss cases and social problems and carry out visits as appropriate.
- (iv) Health visitors are available, on request from general practitioners for visits to elderly patients on their lists.
- (v) All the domiciliary services of the Health Department are available to assist the general practitioner in the care of the sick and elderly patients on his list and most general practitioners in the borough continue to care for their elderly patients after admission to Welfare Homes.
- (vi) Full information of the results obtained at the Cervical Cytology Clinic are conveyed to the general practitioners so that any necessary treatment can be arranged by him.
- (vii) As stated in the Section of the Report dealing with Health Centres, discussions are proceeding with the general practitioners regarding the setting up of such Centres in the Borough.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 21 - HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed, or are in course of construction in Wallasey.

Groups of general practitioners have shown more interest in the possibility of setting up Health Centres in Wallasey, and possible sites have been discussed. The Health Committee, when considering the capital expenditure estimates for 1968/69, included a sum for a possible Health Centre.

By the end of the year, talks were still proceeding, but difficulties had arisen in finding suitable sites.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The ante-natal clinics which are conducted by the domiciliary midwives are held in various parts of the borough as follows:—

Monday evenings at Merton Road Clinic	6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Tuesday evenings at Water Street Clinic	6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Thursday evenings at Moreton Clinic	6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Tuesday evenings at Leasowe Clinic	5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

As there are fewer domiciliary confinements, the numbers of expectant mothers attending continues to fall. During the year 166 expectant mothers made 701 attendances. The comparable figures for the previous year were 225 and 906 respectively.

A health visitor attends each clinic to give lectures on health education and mothercraft whilst informal discussions are also held. It is essential that an expectant mother should realise the importance of adequate rest and a well-balanced diet and a high standard of hygiene. The services of a physiotherapist to conduct relaxation classes were made available whenever possible, but unfortunately owing to the difficulties of recruitment, this could not be arranged in the Moreton and Leasowe areas.

Post Natal Examination.

No Local Authority post natal clinics are held, but the health visitors and midwives stress the importance of patients attending their family doctor for post natal examination.

Care of Premature Babies

A premature infant is one weighing five and a half pounds or less at birth, and the table following gives details of the premature births during the year:

Premature Live Births

Weight at birth	Born in hospital			Born at home or in nursing home				Still Births		
	Total Births	Died			Nursed entirely at home or in nursing home before 28th day				Premature Births	
		Within 24 hrs of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hrs of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	15	9	4	-	-	-	1	-	7	-
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,501-2,000 gms.)	20	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	-
Over 4 lb. 6oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,001-2,250 gms.)	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,251-2,500 gms.)	54	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTALS ..	105	12	6	1	-	-	2	1	1	20

The services of a well equipped Premature Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, are readily available, and whenever necessary, premature babies are admitted to this unit for special attention. The ambulance vehicle is fitted with an incubator to convey the babies to hospital.

There is close liaison with the hospital staffs and on discharge, the department is given details of the child's condition and methods of feeding, etc. The details are initially given by telephone so there is no delay in the provision of the appropriate services.

In those cases where a premature baby is cared for at home, there is close liaison between the domiciliary midwifery and health visiting staffs. Scales for weighing premature infants are available on free loan from the Health Department and 26 families took advantage of this service during the year.

Stillbirths.

There were 41 stillbirths during the year certified by

(a) doctors 40 (b) midwives 1

Causes of Stillbirths.

Concealed accidental ante-partum haemorrhage	1
Placental insufficiency	8
Accidental haemorrhage	5
Unknown (Maternal toxæmia of pregnancy)	1
Intra-uterine asphyxia - persistent occipito posterior tentorial laceration (Maternal (pre-eclampsia)	1
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida	1
Anencephalic	5
Intra-uterine death knot in cord	1
Prematurity prolapsed cord	1
Intra-uterine anoxia	1
Hydrops foetalis	1
Cord tight round neck (postmortem atelectasis and signs of intra-uterine respiration)	1

Intra-uterine asphyxia	2
Asphyxia breech delivery	2
Foetal asphyxia (maternal diabetes)	1
Asphyxia cord round neck	3
Foetal asphyxia abruptio placenta	1
Tentorial tear cerebral haemorrhage forceps delivery	1
Multiple malformations	1
Macerated foetus	3
	<hr/>
	41

Infant Deaths.

Total Deaths under 12 months	45
Neo natal deaths (deaths under 28 days)	33
Deaths under 1 week of age (deaths under 7 days)	30
Other infant deaths (one month - 12 months)	12

Causes of early neo-natal deaths (under 7 days).

Prematurity	15
Erythroblastosis foetalis	4
Intra-uterine asphyxia rupture of tentorium cerebelli	2
Partial atelectasis with prolapsed cord	1
Cerebral oedema	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Asphyxia pressure on cord	1
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	1
Inhalation pneumonia	1
Hyaline membrane disease of lung	1
Cerebral haemorrhage asphyxia and premature separation of placenta.	1
Atelectasis	1

Causes of Death (7 - 28 days)

Septicaemia hydrocephalus and meningocele	1
Congenital heart disease coarctation of aorta	1
Circulatory failure - congenital abnormalities	1

Causes of Death (one month - 12 months)

Bronchopneumonia	4	
Congenital heart disease	5	
Asphyxia due to inhalation of smoke - fire at home (Chip pan ignited)	1	
Acute gastro-enteritis	1	
Asphyxia due to regurgitation of stomach contents	1	<u>12*</u>

* H.M. Coroner gave the death certificate in six cases.

Congenital Malformations Apparent at birth.

The scheme for notifying congenital malformations apparent at birth continued. Any such malformation is recorded by the doctor or midwife on the birth notification which is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. A return is made to the General Register Office of every child in the borough (identified only by a number) for whom information has been received of a malformation or malformations present and apparent at birth.

During the year 42 malformations were notified (34 in respect of 30 live births and 8 in respect of 6 stillbirths).

These are summarised in the following table:—

Conditions.	Live	Still	Total
Central Nervous System	4	6	10
Eye, Ear.	5	-	5
Alimentary System	3	-	3
Heart & Great Vessels	-	-	-
Respiratory System	-	-	-
Uro-genital System	4	-	4
Limbs	12	1	13
Other Skeletal	1	-	1
Other Systems	4	1	5
Other Malformations	1	-	1
Totals:	<u>34</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>42</u>

Child Welfare Clinics

Dr. W.F. Christian, Deputy Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—

The main work of these Clinics can be as follows:—

(a) To give advice on the rearing of children - ranging from the early problems of infant feeding to the emotional problems of the toddler and pre-school child.

(b) To medically examine babies at their first attendance and as necessary, subsequently, including testing the urine for phenylketonuria.

(c) To advise parents on specific problems which they bring to the health visitor or medical officer.

(d) To educate parents on all matters pertaining to health.

(e) To immunise babies against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

Nowadays less emphasis is placed on routine weekly weighing of the child and more attention is paid to assessments of development. When deafness is suspected arrangements are made for the health visitors to test the child's hearing using special techniques which have been learned during in-service training.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those ladies who regularly give their services voluntarily in assisting the health visitors in running the baby clinics.

The clinics, at which a doctor attends on each occasion are as follows:—

Health Clinic, Hudson Road,	
Leasowe.	Mondays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
" " Oakenholt Road,	
Moreton.	Tuesdays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
" " Water Street,	
Wallasey.	Tuesdays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
Parish Hall, Wallasey Village,	
Wallasey.	Wednesdays: 2.0. - 4.30 p.m.
Congregational Hall,	
Princess Road,	
Wallasey.	Thursdays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
Trinity Church Hall,	
Manor Road,	
Wallasey.	Thursdays: 2.0. - 4.30 p.m.

The number of attendances during the year was:—

	Water Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall Liscard	Leasowe	Totals
Children under one year of age	2,072	2,287	2,129	2,784	1,837	1,114	12,223
Children between one and five years	669	422	565	750	743	698	3,847

Toddlers Clinic

Number of children called up	422
Number who attended	220

Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare foods, i.e. National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were distributed from the following points during the year:-

25a Liscard Village; Boys' Club, Vernon Avenue; Health Clinic, Leasowe; Health Clinic, Moreton; Water Street Clinic and at the clinics held in Wallasey Village Parish Hall, and Princess Road Church Hall.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
National Dried Milk ..							
Number of packets given free..	1,023	1,279	1,183	1,027	630	575	714
Number of packets sold	24,345	23,292	21,962	22,341	19,172	16,235	9,073
Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, etc.							
Number of bottles of:							
Cod Liver Oil	3,866	2,290	2,162	2,204	2,197	1,980	1,992
Vitamin Capsules	3,962	2,964	3,085	3,278	2,680	2,352	2,076
Orange Juice (Free)	885	698	467	203	196	474	828
" " (Sold)	29,052	16,004	16,666	18,481	19,078	19,146	18,938

During the year, the number of packets of dried milk (other than National dried milk) cereals, etc., sold at the clinics was 27,702 realising a total of £3,690. 19s. 9d. compared with 32,791 packets sold in 1966 which realised £4,024. 6s. 4d. The reduced income is in part due to the introduction of some new baby foods which are cheaper per unit than the foods which were previously on sale and to a general fall in the numbers attending the clinics.

Family Planning

The Clinic conducted by the Merseyside Family Planning Association continued to be held at the Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe, from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. each Wednesday.

During the year 310 patients (including 70 new patients) attended. In addition, Wallasey residents also attended the clinic held at 11A, Oxtan Road, Birkenhead (telephone CLA. 3327). 13 of those attending the Leasowe Clinic did so pre-maritally.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, the Council have made arrangements with the Family Planning Association for advice and treatment (including supplies) to be made available, without charge, to those for whom pregnancy would be detrimental to health. The cost, in these circumstances, is borne by the Council.

185 cervical smears were taken at the clinic by the medical staff of the Family Planning Association during the year.

Priority Dental Services

The dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age continued to be available from the four dental clinics in the borough.

Approximately one eighth of the time of the Chief Dental Officer and of four dental officers (two of which are employed on a part time basis) was allocated to this service.

The following are details of the treatments given:-

A. Number of Visits for Treatment During Year

	Children 0-4 (incl).	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	135	17
Subsequent Visits	35	32
Total Visits	170	49
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	6	-
Treatment provided during the year - Number of Fillings	66	9
Teeth Filled	59	8
Teeth Extracted	186	39
General Anaes- thetics given	106	3
Emergency Visits By Patients	72	1
Patients X-Rayed	-	-
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (prophylaxis)	1	-
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	7	-
Teeth Root Filled	-	-
Inlays	-	-
Crowns	-	-
Number of Courses of Treatment Com- pleted during the Year	91	6

B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	5
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	Nil
Number of Dentures Supplied	9

C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	37
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D. Inspections

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspections During Year	137	12
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	74	11
Number of Patients in B and E above who were Offered Treatment	69	11

E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i. e. Equivalent Complete Half Days) Devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	40
For Health Education	-

Day Nurseries

Dr. E. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:-

“There have been no fresh developments or changes on the nursery front.

We still have three well-attended day nurseries in the borough - two of them are training nurseries, each of which takes three nursery students who study for the

Diploma of the National Nursery Examination Board, which is a Two Year Course.

The third nursery is in Moreton and is a non-training establishment. There is always a great demand for vacancies at Eastway, and it is not always possible to take all the cases that make application. Priority is, of course, given to hardship cases where the mother must go out to work because she is the sole provider in the home.

We had great hopes that a new and bigger building would replace this old pre-fabricated nursery in 1969, but owing to the various Government economy measures, this long-awaited plan has been put back to the 1970s.

All three nurseries are pre-fabricated buildings which were purpose built early in the Second World War, and no-one could have foreseen that they would still be doing a useful job nearly 30 years later; that they are all three out-dated and dilapidated is an accepted fact, but it must be admitted that they are all still fulfilling their function very satisfactorily.

The Matrons are to be commended for the way they manage to maintain their nurseries in a spick-and-span condition, in spite of the depressing fact that they are so often the object of vandalism and destructive behaviour by week-end intruders, although every effort has been made to make them secure from such unwelcome young visitors. Some of these stupid acts of vandalism have to be seen to be believed.

Nursery nursing is still a very popular career and we are inundated with requests for vacancies from school leavers. It is a pity that so many girls have to be turned away.

Vaccination against measles is shortly to be included in the immunisation programme which is regularly carried out at the nurseries."

Details of attendances during the year are as follows:-

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/67	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendance
Eastway	35	30	27.6
Central Park	51	50	38.2
Oakdale	51	50	36.1

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

No Mother and Baby Home is provided within the Borough, but full use is made of the services available through voluntary organisations.

Most of the cases are dealt with initially by the Wallasey Moral Welfare Association whose official worker advises the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arranges, where necessary, for her admission to a suitable home.

During the year the Council granted financial assistance in eleven cases. These were admitted to homes as follows:-

Sacred Heart Home, Brettargh Holt, Kendal	2
Home of the Good Samaritan, Warrington	1
St. Teresa's Home, Salford	3
Elmswood Home, Mossley Hill, Liverpool	1
St. Monica's Home, Liverpool	2
St. Bridget's Home, Chester	2

One of the mothers was aged 17 years, two were aged 19 years, four were aged 20 years, two aged 22 years, one aged 23 and one aged 26 years.

In the previous year financial assistance was given in four cases.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

There was an increase in the number of applications for registration during the year, and as at 31st December, 1967, there were five day nurseries and five child minders registered with the Authority, caring for up to a maximum of 90 and 47 children respectively.

On 31st December of the previous year, five day nurseries and only one child minder were registered (caring for up to 54 and 20 children respectively).

In accordance with the Act, local health authorities are required to register all day nurseries where children below school age are received. Similarly, all persons who, for reward, receive more than two children of the same age group into their homes for the day or a substantial part of the day, are required to be registered.

Full details of the procedure for registration were given in the report for the year 1966.

SECTION 23 - MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

Dr. E.I. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Medical Supervisor of Midwives retired in October and the post of Medical Supervisor was taken over as an interim measure by the Medical Officer of Health, on obtaining the necessary dispensation from the Ministry of Health.

Two midwives attended approved refresher courses in 1967, and, at subsequent staff meetings, gave their colleagues an account of the lectures and demonstrations provided at the courses. The staff meetings were attended by the Medical Supervisor and Superintendent Health Visitor.

There was a further decline in the numbers of domiciliary confinements during the year. Out of 1,688 live births for the borough, only 102 were born at home. The number of early discharges from maternity hospitals rose from 981 in 1966 to 1,195 in 1967, but only about 12.0% of these were within the 48 hour to 72 hour period.

Towards the end of the year there were two resignations from the domiciliary midwifery staff - one due to normal retirement, the other for domestic reasons. In view of the above figures, the Health Committee decided to replace only one of the two posts, making the establishment six instead of seven.

Under the present arrangements, it is not possible to make any further reduction in the staff and considerable concern is felt as to the future of this service.

In last year's report mention was made of an approach by the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee to the Local Authority for the secondment of our midwives to Highfield where they would staff a domiciliary unit. Arising, however, from a letter which was received by the Town Clerk from the Ministry of Health, it was decided by the Health Committee, in January, 1967, that no further action be taken at present.

Number of Deliveries by Domiciliary Midwives in the
Area During the Year

Cases			Number of Women Delivered in Hospitals and Other Institu- tions but Discharged and Att- ended by Domiciliary Midwives before the 10th day
Doctor Not Booked	Doctor Booked	Total	
3	99	102	1195

Maternity Outfits

On application to the midwife in attendance or to the Public Health Department, maternity outfits are supplied free of charge for all domiciliary confinements.

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 146.

Maternity Homes

There are no private maternity homes registered in the borough.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

Mrs. K. Schofield Superintendent Health Visitor, makes the following observations:-

“I do not propose, this year, to give a detailed account of all the routine work of the health visiting staff, but instead, to comment on changes which are taking place.

Child Health Centres

The modern concept is Child Health Clinic, with the accent on the word ‘health’ in its broadest sense. For the past 50 years these health centres have played an important part in maintaining the “welfare” of pre-school children. The practice has now changed from the old problems of mal-nutrition and cleanliness to developmental supervision which includes the emotional as well as the physical progress of the child.

Although weighing the baby is still of paramount importance to the mother (who must go home and report junior’s weight to dad) less emphasis is given to it by the nursing staff. The day is quickly passing when a health visitor sitting at the scale is faced with a never-ending queue of babies. The weighing is now taken over by a voluntary worker, whilst the health visitor makes herself readily accessible to mothers with special problems. She does this by either circulating in the clinic or sitting apart at a table. If a medical matter arises, the mother is referred to the doctor.

Since the improved facilities at Moreton Health Clinic, the toddlers’ room on Tuesday afternoon has become an important part of the whole service. It is filled with small children who play with the toys (collected by the health visitors from generous Moreton residents) whilst mother seeks advice on the latest edition to the family. The health visitors have drawn up a rota of mothers who take charge and to see no accidents occur. A lot can be learned of a

child's emotional development when at play and I am convinced now that a Toddlers' Room is a MUST in any plan for a new Health Clinic or Health Centre.

Health Visitor/General Practitioner Attachment

This is an excellent scheme if and when we have sufficient numbers of health visitors allowed us, in the "Review of the Ten Year Plan of Community Services".

Because of her training, which is part medical and part social, the health visitor is in a unique position for attachment to general practitioners. The help a health visitor can give to a busy general practitioner (and all of them are busy) is manifold. For example, she knows all the voluntary and statutory social services in the borough and can, therefore, lay on the social services for his patients if the doctor so desires. Social visits to the elderly, which are at present done by the family doctor, can be done by a health visitor who, because of her nurse training background can assess when an old person is ill and so call in the doctor when necessary. Her knowledge of the care of the expectant and nursing mother, the unmarried mother, infant feeding management, normal development of toddlers, the importance of prophylactic immunisation and families on her district with problems, make her an asset in any general practitioner team.

It was in December that a general practitioner in Moreton asked Dr. Hall if a health visitor could be attached to the six doctor practice. One of the Moreton health visitors, attends the surgery each Tuesday, Thursday and Friday morning, and over a cup of coffee, they hold an informal discussion about some of the patients social and/or medical problems. Home visits arise from these discussions and the Moreton health visitors visit any family in their own geographical area, and the general practitioners are kept informed of any new developments within the family group.

The Elderly Citizen

Our work in this field is rapidly increasing. Visits are requested mostly by family doctors, medical social workers in hospitals and neighbours. The grave problem of the chronic sick person living alone and with no known relatives, besets every social worker in the Health and Welfare Departments. In many of these cases, the excellent services of the district nurses, home helps, meals-on-wheels and the loan of free medical equipment, help, but do not solve the whole of the problem.

Cytology Clinics

There is still a waiting list for women wishing to take advantage of this service. The health visitors give it much publicity, both in the homes and the clinics, and it is due largely to their efforts that interest is roused.

Nurseries & Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

More of my time is spent in dealing with these registrations. They entail a lot of work, some not reaching fruition, due to unsatisfactory premises. When once the person/or premises is registered by the local authority, I supervise the person(s) in charge as laid down in the Act. The need for some form of pre-school activity is evident by the increase in this work.

Finally, I wish to thank all the health visiting and school health visiting staff for all their loyal support during 1967."

The following is a summary of work done during the year:-

Health Visitors	Cases	Visits
1. Total (Excluding ineffective visits)	11,486	24,615
2. Children born in 1967.	1,655	5,526
3. Children born in 1966	2,518	5,345
4. Children born in 1962-65	4,724	9,675
5. Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	8,897	20,546
6. Persons aged 65 or over	446	996
7. Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	217	282
8. Mentally disordered persons	30	85
9. Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	4	5
10. Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	43	59
11. Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	19	23
12. Number of tuberculous households visited	18	27
13. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	428	656
14. Other cases	1,624	2,246
15. Ineffective visits	3,194	3,439

Tuberculosis Visitors

	Cases	Visits
16. Tuberculous households visited	447	1,327
17. Households (other chest conditions)	110	514
18. Visits to T.B. contacts and suspects	-	176
19. Other visits	-	233
20. Ineffective visits	-	285

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING

Mrs. K. Elson, Superintendent of the District Nursing Service reports as follows:-

"Work has remained steady during most of the year. The last quarter however saw a rapid rise in the number of patients visited.

We have been fortunate to have a full staff on duty most of the year. Sickness was at a minimum amongst the trained staff.

The nurse granted 6 months' leave at the end of 1966, to take her Midwifery Part 1 Certificate, was successful in her examination and has returned to join her colleagues at the centre.

Many thanks to the Health Committee for allowing the Senior Nurse to attend a fortnight's Practical Instructors Course at the William Rathbone College in Liverpool. She found this very beneficial. I should like to say "thank you" to all members of the Health Department for assisting us in our work, also the Doctors and Hospitals for their co-operation.

The centre at Penkett Rd. is open to receive messages from 8 a.m. - 9 p.m. Monday to Saturday and 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. on Sunday. One nurse is on duty each evening to visit terminal cases and attend emergency calls. 712 visits were made to 52 patients during this period.

The night nursing service has proved invaluable. In the twelve months it has been functioning 12 patients have been nursed and the nurses were on duty a total of 44 nights. These 12 patients would have been in hospital but for this service. It is hoped that more patients will benefit in the coming year.

The Bath Attendant Service which was depleted by sickness last year is once again at full strength. (1 full time and 2 part time). The elderly and infirm ambulant patients appreciate this service and look forward to their weekly visit. 225 patients were attended and had 4630 visits.

11 patients attended the centre to have their injections. These were patients on holiday or who, due to their working conditions, were unable to be treated at a doctor's surgery.

22 final year students from the Victoria Central Hospital spent a day on the district. 19 hospital and public health students from the Rathbone College in Liverpool, and 6 ward sisters taking top line management courses from the United Liverpool Hospitals Group, spent an afternoon at the centre. It is hoped in the course of time that with this arrangement a much closer link with hospitals will be established.

In the past 12 months 3 State Registered Nurses have taken District Training for the National Certificate under the auspices of the Queen's Institute. 2 State Registered Nurses are at present training. The Superintendent and 15 nurses are Queen's Nurses."

The following is a summary of work undertaken during the year:-

	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,926	50,578
Surgical	330	8,894
Tuberculosis	22	544
Infectious	5	92
Maternity Complications	14	126
Others	13	26
	<u>2,310</u>	<u>60,260</u>
Included in Above		
65 years and over	1,173	43,460
5 years and under	28	569
More than 24 visits	627	48,633
Injections	675	15,843
Baths	327	4,643
Late visits	52	712
Night Nursing	12	44 nights.

Nursing Homes

There were four Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1967. There were no applications for registration or cancellations throughout the year. 33 deaths occurred in the Homes during the year.

Sixteen visits were paid to the Nursing Homes by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General

The important work under this section was continued throughout the year by the Department and was again greatly assisted by the General Practitioners in the Borough.

The importance of vaccination and immunisation cannot be over emphasised.

Poliomyelitis

A total of 1,542 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,173 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1966 were, primary 1,306, reinforcing 1,353. Details, by age group, are as follows:-

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sabin	278	893	176	50	118	26	1541
Totals	278	893	177	50	118	26	1542

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	1	2	-	2	1	6
Sabin	1	24	67	20	916	139	1167
Totals	1	25	69	20	918	140	1173

Measles Immunisation

A total of 1,577 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,682 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1966 were, primary 1,283, reinforcing 1,186. These, by age group, are as follows:-

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Complete D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.T.P.	424	881	111	28	38	4	1486
/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
/Tetanus	-	2	8	7	50	21	88
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	424	883	119	35	88	28	1577

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Complete D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.T.P.	4	71	222	46	393	35	771
/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
/Tetanus	-	8	15	9	509	360	901
Measles	-	-	-	-	7	2	9
Totals	4	79	237	55	910	397	1682

Whooping Cough

A total of 1,489 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 772 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1966 were, primary 1,174, reinforcing 531. These, by age group, are as follows:-

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	424	881	111	28	38	4	1486
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	424	881	111	28	38	7	1489

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	4	71	222	46	393	35	771
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	71	222	46	394	35	772

Tetanus

A total of 1,595 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,677 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1966 were, primary 1,297 reinforcing 1,166. Details, by age group, are as follows:-

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccination or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	424	881	111	28	38	4	1486
Diphth./Tetanus	-	2	8	7	50	21	88
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	2	19	21
Totals	424	883	119	35	90	44	1595

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	4	71	222	46	393	35	771
Diphth./Tetanus	-	8	15	9	509	360	901
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Totals	4	79	237	55	903	399	1677

Smallpox Vaccination

A total of 883 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated and 115 persons under 16 years of age were revaccinated during the year.

The comparable figures for 1966 were, vaccinations 618, revaccinations 31. Details, by age group, are as follows:-

Age at date of vaccination	Number of persons vaccinated or revaccinated		Number of cases specially reported		
	Vaccinated	Revaccinated	(a) Generalised vaccinia	(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)
0-3 months	10	-	-	-	-
3-6 months	29	-	-	-	-
6-9 months	24	-	-	-	-
9-12 months	52	-	-	-	-
1 year	444	1	-	-	-
2-4 years	223	3	-	-	-
5-15 years	101	111	-	-	-
Totals	883	115	-	-	-

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE

There was no change in the administration of the service in Wallasey, which has had a joint Fire and Ambulance Service since the implementation of the National Health Service Act in 1948. The day-to-day administration of the service continued to be carried out by the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer.

The following are details of the staff establishment:-

1	Station Officer (Hospital Transport Officer)
2	Sub-officers
7	Leading Drivers
32	Drivers
<hr/>	
42	Total

The post of Hospital Transport Officer is a joint one between the Local Authority and the Hospital Management Committee, the salary cost being apportioned equally. The appointment of this officer has facilitated liaison between the staffs of the Ambulance Service and the Hospital Authorities.

The following is an extract of the report of Mr. E.E. Buschenfeld, the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer, relating to training etc:-

“Details of Training Courses attended:-

Recruits Training Course-Cheshire County Ambulance Service, Northwich	5
Cheshire County Training School, Nantwich.	1
Qualified and/or requalified First Aid Certificate.	14

Total	<hr/> 20 <hr/>
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Two leading drivers and one driver (who was awarded the William Fox Trophy for being the best student of the year) were successful in the Fellowship examination of the Institute of Certified Ambulance Personnel.

Lectures to outside Organisations

Public interest in the principles of Mouth to Mouth Resuscitation continues to increase each year and junior officers and instructors willingly undertake the duty of lecturing and demonstrating on this subject to Youth Clubs, schools and other organisations. During the year 16 lectures were delivered involving 387 persons of all ages.”

The number of patients conveyed during the year again increased - from 42,482 in 1966 to 48,211 in 1967, an increase of 5,729.

The vehicle mileage increased from 179,318 in 1966 to 183,828 in 1967.

The gas and air (analgesia) outfits used by the domiciliary midwives are serviced regularly at the Ambulance headquarters. The control room has a weekly rota of midwives on duty and any member of the public having difficulty in obtaining a midwife on the district can obtain help by dialing '999' and asking for Ambulance Service (Maternity).

The table on page 52 gives details of the cases conveyed, etc. during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED— 1967.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Street, Works & Domiciliary Accidents or Sudden Illness	173	208	208	223	236	336	291	305	228	191	206	248	2,853
Urgent Admissions	273	255	274	247	331	239	238	228	233	276	293	293	3,182
Malicious False Alarms	3	4	5	2	5	4	2	6	7	1	15	4	58
Mental Patients	15	13	17	15	19	9	24	22	17	15	15	14	195
Maternity Admissions	42	37	53	34	33	38	29	40	41	39	45	41	472
Infectious Diseases	29	31	48	30	27	27	16	21	43	25	29	39	365
Admissions Booked in Advance	71	49	51	51	75	71	79	70	74	71	68	78	808
Outpatients and Clinics	2,831	2,770	2,842	2,538	2,674	2,851	2,820	2,669	2,686	2,745	3,408	3,103	33,937
Gas & Air Sets & Midwives	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Other Patients	468	563	458	545	564	561	526	324	591	673	542	295	6,110
Mortuary	6	7	10	10	9	12	2	8	9	5	11	12	101
Mutual Aid	10	15	17	6	8	10	6	8	10	13	16	6	125
Totals	3,922	3,953	3,983	3,701	3,981	4,160	4,033	3,701	3,939	4,055	4,648	4,135	48,211
Mileage	13,992	15,101	13,735	16,733	14,633	14,745	18,401	12,332	14,146	17,506	15,811	16,693	183,828

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
34	39	29	32	39	43	50	78	84	77

No. of Primary Notifications.

Pulmonary	31	-	17 men	9 women	5 children.
Non-pulmonary	3	-	3 women.		

Classification of Non-pulmonary cases.

1 Fallopian Tubes. · 1 Renal TB 1 Glands in neck.

Table of Primary Notifications.

	Notifications		Deaths		Death Rate
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	per 1,000
1967	31	3	6	-	0.0586

No. of Notified cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register.

1st January, 1967	975
31st December, 1967	955
Transfers from other areas	5
Lost sight of cases returned	-
New cases diagnosed during the year	34
Total Visits by Health Visitors:-	
TB cases	2,437
Others	934

Prevention.

No. of new contacts examined during 1967	324
No. of new cases diagnosed during 1967	34
Contact rate	9.5
No. of new cases detected by contact examination	4
No. of cases detected by School contact examination	1
Home Nursing treated	22
Home Nursing total visits	544
B.C.G. Vaccinations	121
Children Mantoux positive at School	39
No. of contacts attending through above	79
No. of Mantoux positive children at School who attended Clinic	33

Care.

Families receiving clothes, etc.	38
Housing defects reported by Health Visitors	7
No. of patients receiving milk	3
No. of cases re-housed	4
Referred to the Education Department	1
Home Helps	7
Free School Meals	2
Meals on Wheels	5

I am grateful to Dr. J. Baxter, Consultant Chest Physician,
- for the following observations:-

"Last year it was disturbing to find an increase of ten cases in the primary notifications. It was felt that this was not a true indication of a rise and that this year's figures would provide the answer. There has been a drop to 34; 5 of this number were children and 3 of these were immigrants from Pakistan, who, with their mother, had tuberculosis needing treatment in hospital. These four cases cannot be attributed to any infection acquired in Wallasey. This leaves a total of 30 cases which originated in Wallasey. This total is comparable to the totals of 29 and 32 in 1965 and 1964. Thus we are re-assured that there is no upthrust of tuberculosis, also no case has originated from contact with the Immigrants. It is important that this possibility is kept in mind and each new immigrant family is notified to the Chest Clinic by the Medical Officer of Health and carefully screened.

This year there were only 3 cases in the 15-20 age group and no cases in the 20-25 section, thus showing the School B.C.G. campaign is effective and worthwhile in spite of the enormous amount of work and organisation involved. The age distribution of cases again falls heavily in the over 45 groups being 17 out of a total of 30 Wallasey cases. The male sex form once again the majority of these. This important figure which includes heads of families and grandparents can be further reduced if full use is made of M.M.R. and Chest Clinic services for quick examination of suspicious cases.

A total of 2,437 visits to TB cases and 934 visits to non-TB patients in their homes has been made by the Health Visitors. This is an increase of 50% on last year. In addition to this your Health Visitors pay weekly visits to In-patients in Cleaver and Mill Lane Hospitals, where problems are solved and worries alleviated. Both Health Visitors are now much more mobile having learned to use cars. The increase of visits and consequently the happiness of patients has been the result. Many social, housing and monetary problems vanish quickly, allowing the sick to stop worrying and start to recover.

The Home Nursing Services have again cheerfully and efficiently treated 22 patients making a total of 544 visits. There have been more admissions of tuberculous cases to hospital this year as more beds were available. This accounts for the drop in Home Nursing visits, but I know from remarks by non-tuberculous cases that this Service has not been doing any less work for us.

The prevention of tuberculosis by contact examination and B.C.G. Vaccination has continued. There were 324 new contacts seen and the contact to new cases ratio was 9.05. One new child contact case was found and treated this year. 33 Children out of 39 found to be mantoux positive at school attended the Clinic. In one boy with a very positive mantoux and a small spot in the lung it was felt necessary to notify and treat for six months, in spite of absence of notable symptoms.

The Home Help and Meals on Wheels Services have again earned the gratitude of many of our patients. In addition to the help they give the regular visits and cheerful conversation is a real tonic to lonely and ill people.

The fact that there has been a drop in notified cases this year is encouraging but must not make us complacent."

Vaccination of School Children with B.C.G. Vaccine.

As in previous years this preventive service has been offered to the parents of children who have reached the age of 13 years. The purpose of this vaccination is to induce immunity to tuberculosis. In addition, the skin testing which precedes the vaccination, may bring to light previously unsuspected cases of tuberculosis, for when a suspicious reaction occurs the child and his home contacts are referred to the Chest Clinic, Mill Lane, for a chest x-ray. Any necessary treatment or supervision is carried out by the Chest Physician.

During the year 39 children were found to be Mantoux positive at school. Of these 33 attended Mill Lane Chest Clinic for further investigation. 79 persons who were contacts of these children have attended the Chest Clinic for examination also.

Details of the number tested and vaccinated are given in the Table which follows:-

Primary Mantoux Tests and Vaccination

School Children

No. of children offered (per parents) B.C.G.	
Vaccination	1,492
No. of children accepting (per parents) B.C.G.	
Vaccination	1,183
No. of children Mantoux Tested	1,147
No. of children found Mantoux Positive	39
Percentage of children Mantoux Positive	3.4%
No. of children found Mantoux Negative	1,108
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	1,088

Re-examinations

No. of children Mantoux Retested	78
No. of children found Negative	14
No. of children re-vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	14

Provision of Nursing Equipment

In 1967 a total of 1,007 articles were issued as follows:

Air Rings	64	Mackintosh Sheets	127
Back Rests	142	Oxford Hoists	3
Bed Pans	126	Quadruped Stick	3
Bed Tables	6	Sandbags	2
Bed with Self Lifting Pole	2	Self Lifting Poles	4
Commodes	179	Special Bedsteads	8
Crutches	7	Tripod Sticks	43
Dunlopillo Mattresses	7	Female Urinals	5
Enuresis Machines	15	Male Urinals	45
Invalid Chairs	121	Wooden Bed Blocks	14
Knee Cages	56	Zimmer Walking Aids	28

All items of nursing equipment are issued free on loan.

This service, which facilitates the nursing of patients in their own homes, is much appreciated by relatives.

The smaller items of equipment can be collected from the Health Department in the South Annexe to the Town Hall, whilst arrangements are made for delivery in necessitous cases. Larger and heavier items are delivered by departmental van to the patients' homes.

Clean Linen Service for Incontinent Chronic Sick.

This service is available to all persons who need it and each case is investigated by the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service before the initial delivery of sheets is made. This usually comprises a stock of 14 sheets which are replaced with clean as necessary - in most cases twice weekly.

As stated in last year's report, the scheme, which has been in operation in this borough since 1959, is preferable to the use of incontinence pads in that no problem of disposal arises - particularly in smoke control areas. The service greatly facilitates the nursing of patients in their own home.

The number of sheets issued during the year totalled 27,318 to 165 cases. Comparable figures for 1966 were 23,292 and 154 respectively.

In addition a clean nightdress service is available to all necessitous cases. 200 nightdresses were issued during the year.

Health Education

Dr. J. Fergusson, Health Education Officer reports as follows:-

"Health Education is that section of Public Health which concerns the participation of the individual members of the community in the prevention of illness and in the maintenance of good health. Its aim is to promote good health rather than to prevent minor debilitating conditions, which create a state of "sub-health". Continued expansion of the curative facilities of the Health Service, whilst important in the cure and eradication of disease, will make little difference to the promotion of the state of personal health and well-being dependant upon the avoidance by the individual of habits and practices which are conducive to the cause of the minor conditions which give rise to the state of chronic "sub-health" present in many sections of the community. Many of the conditions of minor mental, physical and social unwellness can only be eradicated or avoided as the result of the active participation of the individual in the process of health promotion. To this end, the creation of an enlightened public possessing a positive attitude towards health and capable of co-operating in both the promotion of their own and the community's well-being, is essential.

The Health Education section co-operates with all other sections of the department including the School Health Service, Welfare and Mental Health Service and the Health Visiting services etc.

The field is large and varied and is broadly applied in the following fields:

Campaigns.

The promotion of campaigns, bringing to the public the necessity to take their part in such activities as immunisation of children, the dangers of smoking, air pollution, dental hygiene, the dangers of venereal disease. Three campaigns have been mounted in Wallasey, one to promote poliomyelitis immunisation, one to press for general immunisation, and one for Mental Health Week. Others are, at the moment, being planned for future implementation.

The campaigns so far mounted have made use of the press, posters, notices, handbills, cinemas, loudspeakers and appearances at public functions. These appearances consist of having booths or stalls at Sports meetings, fetes, etc. and doing the immunisations on the spot. Clinics were set up in the schools and produced a number of new candidates for immunisation.

Active Teaching.

An organised, permanent syllabus of teaching is undertaken in the College of Further Education. This consists of a graduated series of lectures accompanied by visual aids and dealing with all matters of Health, Hygiene and general physical welfare. The course starts at the commencement of the year with lectures on anatomy and physiology and proceeds by stages, including subjects such as First Aid, Care in the Home, Diets, Skin Care, Dental Hygiene, Care of the Feet, Germs and Infections, the meaning of cancer and the urgent need for early diagnosis, Road Safety and finishes up during the last term with reproduction, family planning and finally venereal disease.

Allied to this activity the Health Education section has been approached by schoolboys and girls for help in writing projects and theses on "Smoking" and on "Mental Health".

Addresses to other Organisations.

Pre-Retirement Group - "Health in Retirement" - Lecture accompanied by film strips

Catholic Womens' Standing Conference of Womens' Organisations	"Early Signs of Cancer"
Church Womens' Fellowship	" " " "
Wallasey W.R.V.S.	" " " "
Claremount Road Methodist Youth Group	"Smoking and its Relationship to Disease"
1st and 2nd Moreton Scouts Troop	"Reproduction"
Young Conservatives, Churchill House	"Smoking and its Relationship to Disease"
Oakenholt Psychiatric Social Club	"First Aid"

Visual Aids.

A film strip was made at Clatterbridge Hospital on Breast Self-Examination for the making of which I collaborated with Mrs. Hobbs of the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee and the hospital surgical staff. The film strip is now being shown at the Health Clinics.

In-Service Training.

Film-"Testing the very Young" This was shown to 55 health visitors, 8 doctors and a Child Psychologist.

Health Visitors - "Peace of Mind" a film on oral
contraception.
- do - "Depression: its Diagnosis in general
practice"
Midwives - Film: 1. The Fothergill Operation
2. Normal Childbirth
accompanied by a short lecture by the Health Education
Officer, who pointed out the differences between British
and American Obstetrics.
Hudson Road Clinic: A lecture accompanied by film on
"Care of the Ears" and "Care of the Eyes".

Committees and Liaison.

Most of the committee meetings on mental health
week have been attended.

A film show "Narcotics - The Decision" was shown
at Penkett Road to staff, probation officers, parents and
head teachers. The film was widely discussed.

Lectures to Schools.

St. George's Sec. School for Boys.	"Smoking and its Dangers"
Gorsedale Road Sec. " " "	Dental Hygiene
Moreton " " " "	" "
Quarry Mount Sec. School for Girls.	Dental Hygiene "Smoking and its Dangers" Elementary Physiology.
Oldershaw Grammar School	Dental Hygiene
Maris Stella High School	" "
	Elementary Physiology
Moreton Sec. Modern - Girls	Dental Hygiene
Wallasey High School	" "
St. Bede's Sec. School.	"Smoking and its Dangers" Dental Hygiene
St. Hilda's " " "	Dental Hygiene
Wallasey Technical High School	Your Skin
Somerville Sec. School for Girls.	"Smoking and its Dangers" "The Best of Yourself"
St. Thomas Beckett. R.C.	"Smoking and its Dangers" Dental Hygiene.
Birket Junior	Bacteria; Dental Hygiene
Eastway "	Dental Hygiene
Egremont "	" "
Lingham "	" "
Mount "	" "

Lectures to Schools (Continued)

	Dental	Hygiene
Poultton Junior		
Somerville "	"	"
Barnston Lane Junior	"	"
Liscard "	"	"
Riverside "	"	"
Moreton R.C. Junior	"	"
" C. of E. "	"	"
St. Alban's R.C. Jr.	"	"
St. Joseph's " "	"	"
Our Lady of Lourdes Jr.	"	"
New Brighton Jr.	"	"

The post of Health Education Officer is a joint one with Birkenhead County Borough, 40% of his time being allocated to this Borough.

Cytology Clinics for the Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Cervix Uteri.

Dr. E. I. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer reports as follows:—

"The second year of our cervical cytology clinics has been most interesting and rewarding. The statistics and figures below, show that a number of positive cases were diagnosed; all these cases were followed up, referred to their general practitioners, promptly admitted to the Wallasey Women's Hospital or St. Catherine's and "cone biopsies" carried out. It is greatly to the credit of Dr. Helen Green, the pathologist at Victoria Central Hospital that all the cases that she found to be positive from the smears that I took at the clinic, were, in fact, subsequently confirmed as being early cases of cancer of the cervix, and as a result, were brought to a very satisfactory conclusion by means of either minor surgical operations, or, in one or two cases, hysterectomy.

Although it is naturally very distressing, at first, for the woman who has no symptoms at all, and who confidently expects to be told that there is nothing wrong with her, to find that she is, in fact, one of the few who shows a positive cervical smear, she soon realises how fortunate she was that she had had it done, and that the condition had been diagnosed before it was too late for an effective cure to be performed.

In order to cope with the increased number of women who applied to have this test carried out, we decided to offer this service to residents in Moreton and Leasowe, and so now we hold seven clinics per month, to each of which twelve patients are called up.

Apart from the number of positive or suspicious cancer cases that have been found, we have also, by this test, been able to diagnose many untreated cases of infection and these, too, have been referred to the general practitioners for appropriate treatment, and the majority have been cured, as proved by a repeat smear or vaginal swab.

There is of course, a considerable amount of clerical and administrative work in connection with these cytology clinics, both before and after the actual smear is taken. Application forms have to be issued on request, the completed forms received, names listed, and appointments made by letter. After the smears have been taken, the slides have to be sent or taken to the hospital; on receipt of the results, letters are then sent to the doctor and patient informing them of the findings. In the event of a positive result, we send a health visitor to see the patient to break the news to her as gently as possible, so as not to alarm her unduly. We advise her to see her own doctor without delay, he having been informed by telephone as soon as we hear from the pathologist. After that it is up to the gynaecologist to deal with the patient as he thinks fit, but we continue to follow her progress, and we receive, and file, any further pathological and clinical details.

Thus it will be seen that this simple test involves a great deal of work by quite a number of people, but it is probably one of the most worthwhile prophylactic and life-saving measures that has been devised in recent years.

The total number of women who attended for examination during the year was—their ages being as follows:—

Ages.		
20 - 29	(who attended by special arrangement)	12
30 - 39		291
40 - 49		197
50 - 59		92
60 - 65		9
Total women attending		<hr/> 601 <hr/>

In three cases the results of the smears were "suspicious" and these cases were referred for further investigation. A further five cases were found to be positive.

In fifty two cases it was necessary to take repeat smears. The following is an analysis of the report of the pathologist at Victoria Central Hospital:—

Specimen unsatisfactory	7
Normal cells	460
Inflammatory changes	130
Trichomonas vaginalis	23
Monilia	1
Other conditions	2
Total smears	<u>623</u>

The above summary includes twenty four cases in which two conditions were found.

In addition the Department is very grateful to the Family Planning Association for having taken 185 smears during the year.

Convalescence

Patients are sent for convalescence on the recommendation of the family doctor or hospital consultant. The financial circumstances of each applicant is considered by reference to an assessment scale laid down by the Council and contributions may be required from the patients towards the cost, according to their means.

During 1967 eleven patients were accommodated in the undermentioned homes.

	Male	Female
Sutcliffe Rhodes Lodge, Birkdale	-	2
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirkby	-	2
"Dalmeny", St. Anne's on Sea	1	1
Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno	2	1
Tyn-y-Coed Convalescent Home, Llanrhos	1	-
The Charles Best House, Parkgate	-	1

In addition the cost of patients being admitted to suitable convalescence homes can be defrayed by a private fund, although it was not necessary to draw upon this fund during this year.

Venereal Disease.

I regret to report an appreciable increase in the incidence of venereal disease compared with previous years. During 1967, 247 Wallasey residents attended for treatment at centres outside the borough, as follows:

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Condi- tions	Total
St. James Hospital Birkenhead:	5	36	100	141
Royal Infirmary, Liverpool:	4	5	19	28
Seamen's Dispen- sary & V.D. Clinic, Liverpool	-	15	63	78
	<u>9</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>247</u>

The total numbers attending in the previous three years were as follows:

1964 203

1965 203

1966 191

The majority of patients requiring treatment prefer to visit another area and consequently there is no treatment centre in this borough.

Details of the treatment centres continued to be displayed in the public conveniences.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service continued to make a definite contribution to the care of the aged in the community.

The Following are details of treatments given during the year:—

(a) Number of patients registered	1,556
(b) Number of treatments given:—	
(i) Old Age Pensioners	11,040
(ii) Physically Handicapped persons	167
(iii) Expectant Mothers	1
	<u>11,208</u>

Of these 10,562 were given at no charge to the beneficiary and 646 were given where the beneficiary paid 3/-.

There were 10 Chiropodists participating in the scheme at the end of the year, all of whom satisfied the conditions laid down in the Professions Supplementary to Medicines Act, 1960.

The patients can choose whichever Chiropodist he/she prefers and treatment is given in the Chiropodists' own surgeries or, if necessary, in the patients' homes. During the year 7,544 treatments were given at the surgeries and 3,664 treatments were given in the patients' homes.

The following are eligible for treatment in accordance with the Council's scheme:—

- (a) Male persons who are over the age of 65 and female persons over the age of 60.
- (b) Registered Physically Handicapped persons.
- (c) Expectant Mothers.

The minimum interval between treatments in all but exceptional cases is 6 weeks and each patient is required to make re-application after having had 9 treatments.

No charge is made for the treatment to persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension or Allowance from the Ministry of Social Security and all other applications are assessed in accordance with the scale approved by the Council and if accepted receive treatment free or at a reduced charge.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

There has been no change in the position regarding the fluoridation of the public water supply.

In 1962 the Council passed a resolution in favour of such a measure, but unfortunately this decision has not yet been implemented, as the Wirral Water Board has stated that it would be impracticable to supply fluoridated water to any particular authority within the Board's area unless the other authorities to which they supply water are in agreement.

SECTION 29-DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Miss A. Elcock, Home Help Organiser reports as follows:-

“ During 1967 the demand for Home Help Services increased, continuing the upward trend which has been a feature of the service since its inception in 1945. This is due to a variety of reasons. Firstly people are living longer so the number of aged people in the community has increased. This is the group which makes most demand on the service. Secondly due to shortage of beds in hospitals many patients are discharged to be cared for at home by the Home Help Service until fully recovered or to remain in need of permanent help in the case of incurable or disabled people. Thirdly, during the past year press, radio and television have given great publicity to all aspects of the social services including the Home Help Service. This has brought to the notice of the general public the services that are available to them and the channels through which they are obtained. This new awareness of the general public has definitely resulted in an increase of applications for home help.

There has been a steady decrease in the demand for Home Help Service for maternity cases over the past three years. This could be due to the cost, as the full fee is payable where there is a substantial family income. A type of case which seems to be on the increase is the cleaning up of dirty premises. Some of these are so appalling that two helpers working together eight hours per day for possibly a week, have to be detailed for these duties and they thoroughly earn the enhanced rate payable for this type of work. Unfortunately it is very difficult to recruit home helps for this unpleasant work.

During 1967 a number of students were recruited during their summer vacation, which coincides with our holiday period, for home helps. Most of them were studying for the teaching profession or for Social Science Degrees.

The experiment worked well both for the students who gained valuable experience in field work for their various studies and for the Home Help Service which was able to ride the holiday period without serious cuts in the amount of help given to the aged and chronic sick, who incidentally were delighted to have the young people going into their homes. We hope to repeat the experiment in 1968.”

	Maternity	T.B.	O.A.P.	Others	Total
Applications received.	34	1	381	76	492
Applications accepted	34	1	355	75	465
Applications refused	-	-	26	1	27
Accepted cases cancelled owing to private arrangements, deaths, etc.	2	-	77	21	100
No. of cases help sent	35	1	588	96	720
Cases commenced prior to 1967	-	-	325	30	355
Hours worked	1,677	149	109,376	9,074	120,277
No. of hours sickness & accident benefit	-	-	-	-	6,236
No. of hours holiday pay	-	-	-	-	8,838
Total Hours ...				<hr/>	<hr/> 135,351

No.. of helpers 31 Dec. 1967 ... Full time 36) 69 full time
 Part time 67) (equivalent)

SECTIONS 28 & 51 — MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Introduction

This year was again an extremely busy one for the department.

Referrals again show the tendency to refer the mentally ill primarily for admission to hospital although more emphasis could be placed on pre-care services.

Contact with the psychiatric consultants is good but could be extended, and the department still only provides a 'first aid' service as reported in previous years.

Staffing.

1967 saw a tremendous change-over in staff. Mr. Wall, for years the mainstay of this section of the department, and the first Senior Mental Welfare Officer in Wallasey, resigned in September to take up appointment in Liverpool. One mental welfare officer resigned in January and her successor, who commenced duties in March, left in September.

The department was, therefore, understaffed for long periods and it is of note that the figures for visits and interviews reflect the hard work which the remaining members did.

Social Club.

The Psychiatric Social Club held at "Chapel Hey" continued to function quite well, emphasis being placed on the acceptance of the mentally ill in society and the community.

Additional facilities were provided at the Oakenholt Road Clinic to provide lectures on various subjects, i.e. First Aid, Fashion, Cookery, etc. The attendance at these meetings averaged approximately 15/20, rather low, but then new ventures are often slow to flourish.

Sub-normal and Severely Sub-normal.

The Health Committee has made provision in the Ten Year Development Plan for hostel accommodation for sub-normal and severely sub-normal persons and this coupled with occupation and training already available, will help to keep a proportion of these cases in the community, when their parents and relatives are no longer able to care for them.

During the year attention has been focussed on a small group with multiple handicaps and it is the intention of the committee in the near future to provide additional lavatories with wide doors at the Adult Training Centre, so that wheelchair cases can be admitted to the Centre.

Short-term care in hospital continued throughout the year, thus enabling families to get temporary relief. It is regretted, however, that it was less easy to obtain short-term care for some of the severely sub-normal cases with added physical handicaps. No hospital in the area provides day care for low grade severely subnormals over 16 years.

The Mental Health Section of the department enjoys good relations with the Wallasey Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, members of which have been kept informed of the Corporation's plans for the new Junior Training Centre at Moreton. Thanks to the generosity of the Society, six of the older and more capable boys were given a holiday at Pengwern Hall, Rhuddlan, North Wales.

As has already been mentioned, because of changes in staff and temporary shortages, full visitation could not be carried out during the year, but with a full and strengthened staff, it is hoped this will be remedied in 1968.

Table 1

Mental Health Act, 1959.

	Male	Female	Total
Section 29 (Admission for Emergency Observation).			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	11	10	21
Moston	-	2	2
Deva	4	10	14
	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>37</u>
Section 25 (Admission for Observation).			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	12	28	40
Moston	1	5	6
Deva	9	16	25
	<u>22</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>71</u>
Section 26 (Admission for Treatment).			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	-	1	1
Moston	-	2	2
Deva	3	2	5
	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Section 60 (Court Hospital Order)			
Deva Hospital	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Section 135 (Admission by Police Warrant).			
Moston	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Section 5 (Informal Admissions)			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	56	71	127
Deva Hospital	29	38	67
Moston Hospital	7	49	56
Priory Day Hospital	7	18	25
Greaves Hall	8	10	18
John Bagot Hospital	5	-	5
Sefton General Hospital	2	-	2
Newchurch Hospital	1	1	1
Olive Mount Hospital	1	-	1
Ashton House Hospital	-	1	1
Thingwall Hall	1	-	1
Heswall Childrens Hospital	-	1	1
	<u>116</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>305</u>
Total Admissions			
Informal	116	189	305
Compulsory	41	77	118
	<u>157</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>423</u>

MONTHLY STATISTICS — 1967.

70

	Number of Patients Admitted to Hospital			Number of Patients Visited			Number of Visits		
	Informal	Compulsory	TOTAL	Mentally Ill	Sub- Normal	TOTAL	Mentally Ill	Sub- Normal	TOTAL
JANUARY	27	9	36	168	56	224	336	97	433
FEBRUARY	26	4	30	152	47	199	329	93	422
MARCH	29	13	42	165	48	213	343	78	421
APRIL	24	8	32	164	43	207	354	69	423
MAY	27	11	38	169	52	221	368	70	438
JUNE	25	5	30	142	44	186	296	79	375
JULY	35	15	50	158	54	212	343	78	421
AUGUST	22	15	37	191	30	221	370	50	420
SEPTEMBER	22	13	35	154	16	170	309	30	339
OCTOBER	24	13	37	171	50	221	342	70	412
NOVEMBER	27	6	33	157	25	182	299	48	347
DECEMBER	15	8	23	106	21	127	219	44	263
T O T A L	303	120	423				3,908	806	4,714

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total	
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
General practitioners			80	126			1	2									1	213
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment			65	116			4					1				1		187
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment			55	106								1						162
Local education authorities							1								1	2	1	5
Police and courts			18	9			2											30
Other sources			80	156			1	1				1			4	1	4	254
Total			298	513			9	3				3			6	3	4	851

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT
31st DECEMBER, 1967.

	Mentally Ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		M	F	Under age 16		16 and over		M	F	Under age 16		16 and over				
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F			
Total number		2	46	88	5	13													335
Attending workshops/occupation training centres			7	4															94
Awaiting entry to workshops/occupation training centres																			13
Receiving home training																			
Awaiting home training																			
Resident in L.A. home/hostel	3		10	14															29
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel			1	4															38
Resident at L.A. expense in other homes/hostels																			
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household																			
Attending day hospitals			3	11		1													16
Receiving home (a) suitable to visits and not attend a training centre included in lines 2-10			11	7														8	42
(b) others			15	42	5	12												1	117

Training Centres for the Sub-Normal and
Severely Sub-Normal.

(a) Junior Training Centre.

The Junior Training Centre, which by agreement with Birkenhead County Borough, accommodates children from that area as well as from Wallasey, is situated at 4, Hale Road, Wallasey. These premises, formerly used as a residential school prior to adaptations, have numerous shortcomings, and as mentioned in the Annual Report for 1966, plans have already been prepared by the Borough Architect and approved by the Health Committee for a replacement Centre.

When approval has been obtained from the Ministry of Health and tenders accepted, it will be possible to commence building works. It is hoped that this will be in the spring of 1968. The new centre will provide 105 places for mentally sub-normal children and also a special care unit for 24 of the more severely handicapped.

Provision will include a domestic science room for girls and a practical room for boys where instruction will be given in carpentry, etc. The main hall (approximately 40' x 33') in addition to providing dining facilities, will also be used for physical education and group activities as well as for the annual pantomime, concert, etc.

Children will continue to attend from Wallasey and Birkenhead County Boroughs, the cost being apportioned between the two authorities, relative to the using of the building.

The premises are to be sited adjacent to the Adult Training Centre and this will facilitate the transfer of the more senior trainees to the Adult Training Centre on a permanent basis after preliminary visits.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health continued to make regular monthly visits of inspection to check on the health of those attending the centre.

The terms and holiday periods of the Junior Training Centre correspond with those of the primary schools in the borough.

The staff continued to comprise:-

Supervisor;
Senior Assistant Supervisor;
5 Assistant Supervisors;
1 Toileting Assistant;
Domestic Staff.

One of the Assistant Supervisors was seconded during the year to the One Year Course leading to the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Children continued to be conveyed to the Centre by special bus.

Miss I. MacDonald, the Supervisor, reports as follows:-

"The usual curriculum has been carried out during 1967 with more emphasis on project outings. Shopping is popular and some senior pupils are more confident going into shops on their own.

The gift of a tape recorder from the Ladies Circle presented by the Parents Association has helped out dancing lessons. We have been able to record music for folk dancing. This period is much enjoyed by the children and good for their deportment. Next summer we hope to give a dancing and music display for parents.

Swimming lessons commenced at the end of March and continued until the end of October.

At Christmas we gave our annual concert for parents. The nursery groups mimed "Red Riding Hood to Music"; Junior Groups "Snow White" whilst the senior chose selections from the Black & White Minstrel Show".

(b) Adult Training Centre

Mr. F. Davies, Chief Training Officer, reports as follows:-

"The Training Centre opened in January, 1965 and now provides 120 places for Sub-normal Adults from Wallasey and Birkenhead County Boroughs. (70 Birkenhead; 50 Wallasey).

The staff comprises:-

Chief Training Officer,
Deputy Chief Training Officer,
2 Senior Officers,
7 Instructors,
1 part-time Clerk,
1 Driver Handyman,
Appropriate Domestic Staff.

The Chief Training Officer attended a one year full time course at the Harris College, Preston, 1966/7, and the Deputy Chief Training Officer is attending the 1967/68 course at the same college.

The following report is on the operation and management of the Training Centre.

The establishment has been divided into the following areas:-

Section for the education and social development of trainees, which includes classrooms for arts, and other self expression work, activity room for drama, and mime, including a section as a drama workshop.

There is also a section for teaching music.

The domestic training unit is designed as a self-contained flat.

A new concept of education has been introduced during recent weeks, in the hope of providing greater stimulus for the trainee, and this creates more learning situations, e.g. the model theatre in the activity room will include recognition of numbers, letters, and improves speech and general communication; recognition of colour, shape and sound and size.

The idea of teaching in isolation has been partly replaced by group activity, which results in a more realistic experience for the trainees.

A section has been set up for teaching work skills, and encouraging the right kind of attitude towards work by the trainee.

An area of the Training Centre is now devoted to work which can be described as sheltered employment, and is conducted on factory lines. The work includes the assembling of component parts which are sent in by local industry, and the construction of articles made from raw materials, which are sold on the open market at whole-sale terms.

A further section has been set up for young people, who, it is hoped, will enter open industry in the not too distant future. Speed, accuracy, initiative, and self reliance are the aims of this department, and trainees engaged in this section are paid by results, as against 'work attempted' in the other departments.

The Adventure Club which was commenced in 1966 and was previously held one evening per week from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. and included activities, e.g. games, records,

barbecues, etc. has now been extended and is from 4.30 p.m. to 8 p.m., the additional time being used for the purpose of further education in a variety of educational classes, which include pottery, metal work, woodwork, cane work, sewing, cookery, music, country dancing, discussions, reading and writing. Attendances average 65.

A camp and a Gala Day will be held again this year.

A library has been established within the centre for the benefit of trainees.

The Annual Parents' Meeting was a great success, and 150 parents attended to hear about the work of the Training Centre.

A new pay award scheme will be introduced in April, 1968, which will benefit the trainees considerably.

A further interesting feature of the centre is the coffee bar, which is operated by the trainees themselves, and serves as a teaching project in the purchasing of foods, and the paying in of money.

We were fortunate in being able to send a number of our trainees to the shipyard of Messrs. Cammell Lairds, to witness the launching of the Polaris Submarine 'Revenge'.

It is also interesting to note that there has only been one change in staff since the opening of the centre in 1965.

To date, there have been ten trainees who have been placed in local employment, all of whom are doing exceedingly well".

"Chapel Hey" Mental Health Residential Rehabilitation Hostel".

Mr. J.D. Edwards, Superintendent of the Hostel reports as follows:-

"The main aim of the past year has been the consolidation of the intent and purpose of the service as outlined in the Annual Report of 1966.

Close co-operation with all agencies whether statutory or voluntary has been maintained.

Of the 33 admissions to "Chapel Hey" 27 were admitted from psychiatric hospitals in the area, two from a sub-normality hospital for periods of leave; and four cases (including one day case) as direct admissions from the community. All cases have maintained their contact with the consultant psychiatrist through hospital out-patients appointments.

The length of psychiatric in-patient treatment received by hospital referrals varied from one month to several years and the main cause of their illness was schizophrenia. Age groups, again vary, but it has been noted that in the latter part of 1967 there was a predominance of the younger age groups, diagnosed as adolescent behaviour problems. This has enabled a balanced resident group to be achieved.

Those re-admitted to hospitals and not re-admitted to "Chapel Hey" cannot be regarded as complete failures. By their period of residence they have been able to achieve and make relationships with the community which has enabled them socially to re-integrate if only for a short period.

Work Placement.

The majority of referrals were not employed on admission. Cases of special difficulty i.e. those hospital in-patients having been in hospital for considerable periods and with no established work record, were visited prior to admission to "Chapel Hey" by the Disablement Re-settlement Officer of the Wallasey office of the Ministry of Labour.

Early assessment of these cases has facilitated early acceptance for placement at the Vocational Assessment Centre in Liverpool. This, together with intensive social rehabilitation, and the willingness of the residents to offer their services in a voluntary capacity has enabled them to develop a work pattern essential to either open gainful or sheltered employment.

Family Unit Residence.

This unit has been occupied throughout the past year by two family groups consisting of married women and their children. One family was eventually placed in flat accommodation provided by the Wallasey Authority with the mother placed in open employment, during which time the child attended the day nursery.

The other family, consisting of mother and two sons aged 9 years and 11 years have been re-united after the children were in care of a distant relative. The children attend the local primary school. Arrangements are in hand for the family to be discharged early in the new year.

In both cases, close co-operation had been maintained with the Authority's Children's Department, whose officers have paid frequent visits to "Chapel Hey".

After Care.

On discharge from "Chapel Hey" ex-residents continue to visit and seek help where necessary.

Where some degree of hostility has developed between a resident and his family, intensive family casework is instituted prior to his discharge by social workers from the Mental Welfare Departments, thus enabling continued supportive therapy for both resident and family on discharge from "Chapel Hey". This is an ideal which is being pursued in 1968.

Psychiatric Social Club.

The weekly meetings have continued and numerous social functions, mainly dances, have been held.

The committee consists of representatives of the residents, psychiatric cases living in the community, and members of the local community.

A programme of talks and visits under the title of "Project 67" is held each Tuesday evening and includes such items as cooking, cosmetics, dressmaking, etc.

Craft Club.

Club facilities are available at Oakenholt Road Clinic and staffed by the Authority's craft instructors.

Residents are involved in the construction of items of furniture, etc. which are used in "Chapel Hey".

Senior Citizens' Club.

This residents' project has proved highly successful during the year.

Elderly members of the local community are invited to attend social functions geared to their need. The membership stands at 80 and the average weekly attendance is 70.

This project enables the residents to see themselves as participating members of the community in which they offer their services to others.

Future Projects 1968.

Due to Central Government policy of non-extension of services, the elderly mentally infirm day centre has been deferred until a later date.

It is proposed, however, to operate a "Play group Centre" during the coming year, to be staffed and financed by the parent-teacher association of a local school.

"CHAPEL HEY" January/December, 1967.

ADMISSIONS.

Number resident 31st December, 1966 - (20 adults, 1 child).

Authority	Male	Female	Day Case	Children accompanied by parents.
Wallasey	2	11	1	4
Cheshire	5	8	-	-
Birkenhead	3	2	-	-
Lancashire	1	-	-	-
Totals	11	21	1	4

Total Admissions:- 33 adults 4 children

Admitted for Leave Periods from Hospital
(Sub-normal)

	Male	Female
Wallasey	1	1

Category of Psychiatric Illness.

Neurosis		Psychosis		Sub-normality	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	10	8	10	1	1

Employment Placement

	Not employed on admission	Employed (open)
Male	11	-
Female	16	3

Not employable due to psychiatric disability Not employable due to social, domestic reasons

Male	6	-
Female	4	3 (includes day case)

Placed in Employment from "Chapel Hey"

	Open	Sheltered
Male	4	1
Female	12	-

DISCHARGES

(a) To Hospital.

Discharged to Hospital for further Treatment. Not re-admitted to Hostel	Discharged to Hospital for further treatment. Re-admitted to Hostel
---	---

9

9

(includes 2 sub-normals returned after leave period)

(b) To Community.

Home

5

Other accommodation

14 adults; one child

No. resident 31.12.67.

26 adults; 3 children

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- I) Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on the Environmental Health and Hygiene of the Area.
- II) Report of the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector relating to Food and Drugs Act, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act etc.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE OF THE AREA.

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the work of the public health inspectors during the year 1967.

Slum Clearance

The Percy Road, Brook Street, Granville Terrace, Wallasey Village and King Street Clearance Areas were approved by the Council during the year and await confirmation. These areas contain 83 houses. Two voluntary Undertakings to demolish and two Undertakings to close unfit houses were approved by the Council. A Closing Order was made on one unfit house and an Order was also made to close part of a house.

Housing Act 1961

Further progress was maintained in bringing houses in multiple occupation up to the required standard by the provision of washing facilities, cooking and food storage facilities, lighting, heating and the provision of extra baths and water closets. The nature of this work is very time-consuming, as a number of visits to the property and interviews with the owners take place before formal action is taken to enforce the provisions of the Act.

Clean Air Act 1956

I am pleased to report that good progress is still being maintained in the abatement of atmospheric pollution. At a meeting of the North Western Branch of the National Society for Clean Air held in Blackburn it was announced that Wallasey was "top of the league" for County Boroughs in the north west. The Wallasey (Warren) Smoke Control Order No. 12 came into operation on 1st October. The total number of houses in the 12 areas now in operation is 21,183, which is approximately 66% of the total houses in the borough. The Wallasey (Saughall) Smoke Control Order No. 13 was confirmed and is due to come into operation on 1st October 1968. This area contains 1,579 dwelling houses and 119 other premises.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

I am pleased to report that this year every registered premises in the borough received a general inspection. This compares with a 70% inspection rate in 1966. During the year 157 registrations were cancelled and 126 new applications for registration were received. At the end of the year there were 1066 premises registered. Legal

proceedings were taken in one case for non provision of suitable first aid equipment. The occupier was fined £10. 0s. 0d. with £5. 5s. 0d. costs.

Food Hygiene

There was a slight decrease in the number of visits made to food shops and catering premises during the year, 2,643 inspections being made, compared with 2,760 during 1966. This decrease was due to shortage of staff for part of the year. Legal proceedings were taken against six occupiers of food premises for non compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, which resulted in fines and costs totalling £295. 5s. 0d. being imposed. One case was taken against the owner of a food vehicle for non compliance with the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations. A fine of £20 was imposed, plus £3. 3s. 0d. costs. Two persons employed in a cafe were fined £10 each for smoking in a food room.

Food Control

Many complaints were received during the year, involving mould growths on food. This type of complaint frequently arises when storage conditions and stock rotation systems at the retail outlet are unsatisfactory. Investigations have also shown that problems arise in the distribution chain from manufacturer to retailer, and in some cases checks have shown that food items have not been in a fresh condition when delivered to retailers. In this connection the department has throughout the year paid particular attention to advising retailers on stock rotation systems and suggesting methods of coding for perishable articles.

The use of knives in opening cartoned packs of tinned foods has been responsible for a number of complaints relating to unfitness of these goods. Carelessness in this method often results in one or more of the tins being punctured, with resultant deterioration of the contents. Retailers have constantly been advised of this danger and the matter has been raised at high level with the larger groups of food manufacturers/distributors operating in the borough.

Eleven of the complaints received regarding food and milk resulted in legal proceedings being taken. In 9 of these cases the defendants were proved guilty and fines and costs amounting to £182. 6s. 0d. were imposed.

Noise Abatement

The whole problem of the effects of noise and its relationship with the environment has been given much

greater prominence this year. Firstly the Ministry of Housing and Local Government indicated that it wished Local Authorities to give more impetus to securing an environment as free from unnecessary noise as possible and to give more publicity to noise reduction. Further, Local Authorities were requested to send their public health inspectors on special courses in noise control and this is being done. Later in the year the British Standards Institution published BS 4147 on methods of rating industrial noise. This indicates the level of noise which, after applying various criteria, e.g. type of district, time of day, season, etc., is likely to result in complaints from residents.

The internal organisation of the department has been slightly amended to allow one Senior Inspector to concentrate more on this very complex subject. Noise assessment requires the use of expensive and delicate equipment and frequently involves readings being taken late at night. I wish to express my appreciation to the staff who have without complaint undertaken these duties.

The main source of complaint during the year arose from the construction of the approach roads to the second Mersey tunnel. These complaints in the main related to night working. The public have been very tolerant of high daytime noise levels created by these works.

Staff

Mr. G. Carr was appointed Senior Inspector (Food) in February. This resulted in a vacancy on the staff for a district inspector, which it was not possible to fill until the end of September.

The number of pupil inspectors was increased from two to three. One pupil was successful in passing the intermediate examination. One district inspector was also successful in obtaining a further qualification.

May I again express my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and members of the General Health Committee and from the Medical Officer of Health. My thanks are also due to my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation. Finally, may I again thank the members of my section for their effort, with special thanks to Mr. Shaw, my Deputy, for his enthusiasm and hard work throughout the year.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

The nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act have again been the mainstay for the remedying of defects at dwelling houses.

Complaints during the year numbered 2536 as compared with 2826 in 1966, 22,863 visits were made to dwelling houses. 970 preliminary and 642 statutory notices were served during the year. Below is a summary of the defects remedied.

Dwelling Houses

	Defects remedied.
Roofs repaired	448
Gutters and Spouts repaired or renewed	294
External walls and chimneys repaired	158
Damp Proof courses provided	112
Yards paved or repaired	58
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	160
Doors, Windows, repaired or renewed	122
Floors repaired or renewed	85
Rooms, passages, etc., cleansed or redecorated	1
Staircases, handrails repaired	6
Fireplaces, stoves, flues, repaired or renewed	13
Sinks, baths, washbasins, repaired or renewed	11
Food stores provided or improved	5
Water supply improved or reinstated	40
W.C.'s cleansed or redecorated	6
W.C.'s repaired or provided	155
Soil/waste pipes, repaired or renewed	47
Drains cleansed from obstruction	74
Drains repaired or improved	19
Drainer boards repaired or renewed	3
Miscellaneous Improvements effected	118
Total	<u>1935</u>

General Environmental Public Health Nuisances Abated

	Notices Abated
Removal of Offensive Accumulations	11
Cleansing of Ditches and Streams	--
Cinemas, Dance Halls: Contraventions	--
Schools: W.C.'s - Repairs and Renewals	--
Schools: Other Nuisances	1
Other-Improvements effected	2
Public Conveniences Improved	--
Keeping of Animals	--
Total	<u>14</u>

Total Number of Notices Served (All Acts)

	Served	Abated
Preliminary	1403	1219
Statutory	906	994
	<u>2309</u>	<u>2213</u>

Legal Proceedings

*No. of Summonses issued 15
 No. of cases heard 1

Total amount of fines and costs £5. 5s. 0d.

*14 cases were withdrawn as the work was completed prior to the court proceedings.

No. OF FOOD BUSINESSES EXISTING WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 31st December, 1967.

Classification according to the areas administered
 by the District Public Health Inspectors

Type	Seacombe	Egremont	Poulton	Liscard	New Brighton	Wallasey Village	Moreton	Total
+ * School Kitchens and Canteens Local Authority Hostels	10	8	5	7	7	10	12	59
+ * Nurseries, etc.	1	3	-	4	3	-	4	15
+ * Other Local Authority Premises	-	5	6	1	2	-	4	18
+ * Grocers	12	21	15	14	14	8	15	99
+ * Cafes	8	5	3	4	71	5	6	102
+ * Greengrocers	9	23	14	18	12	17	15	108
+ * Confectioners and Bakehouses	6	8	9	9	7	12	11	62
+ * Sweets	17	30	13	27	37	23	26	173
+ * Butchers	10	9	7	12	6	12	14	70
+ * Fried Fish	7	5	3	7	9	4	10	45
+ * Shellfish and Refreshment Stalls	-	-	-	-	21	-	2	23
+ * General	20	7	7	28	14	6	12	94
+ * Food Preparing Premises ..	5	-	1	1	4	2	4	17
+ * Wet Fish	2	4	2	5	1	2	4	20
+ * Chemists and Druggists ..	5	7	5	6	4	6	6	39
+ * Club Premises and Canteens	11	4	4	12	9	12	13	65
+ * Licensed Premises	17	8	9	23	29	11	14	111
+ * Miscellaneous	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
+ * Supermarkets	3	1	1	6	2	11	9	33
TOTALS	143	150	105	185	252	141	181	1157

* All premises fitted to comply with Reg.16.

+ All premises fitted to comply with Reg.19.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: FOOD HYGIENE

Food Premises

No. of Visits to All Premises 2643

Viz—

(a) Cafes, etc.	261
(b) School Meals	34
(c) Other F.P.P.	239
(d) Licensed Premises	180
(e) Ice Cream: (Visits re Registration) ...	30
" " Manufacturing Premises	52
" " Sales and Storage Premises	421
(f) Food Shops	2008
(g) Sec. 16b Premises	113

Work Carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations

Premises cleansed or repaired... ..	98
Equipment cleansed or repaired	40
Hot,cold water supply provided,or improved	17
Sinks,washbasins provided or improved ...	23
Food storage facilities provided or improved	5
Personal hygiene improved	10
Sanitary accommodation cleansed,repaired or improved	31
Miscellaneous improvements effected... ..	62
Total ...	<u>286</u>

Registered Food Premises

The Minister of Health has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

	No. of Premises	No. of Visits
Section 16(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955	624	503
Section 16(b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955	186	113
Total	<u>810</u>	<u>616</u>

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 16(a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream).

Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	46
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	19
Butchers, Sausages	52
Sausages and Cooked Meats	27
Grocers, Potted Meats	2
Boiled Hams	9
Cooked Meat Factories	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	4
Chicken Roasting	25

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS and MARKETS,
STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES REGULATIONS

During the year several premises were found to be in serious contravention of the Regulations, some despite several previous warnings. In these instances legal proceedings were instituted and details are given below:—

Nature of Offence	Result
Dirty premises and various constructional items	£60 + £10.10s.0d. costs
Dirty premises and various constructional items	£90 + £10.10s.0d. costs
Dirty food vehicle	£20 + £3. 3s. 0d. costs
Dirty premises and various constructional items	Case dismissed.
Food handler smoking	£10
"	£10
Dirty premises and various constructional items	£55
"	£14
"	£50 + £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Total	<u>£309. + 28 guineas costs.</u>

CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

99 samples of ice cream were subjected to the methylene blue test, 11 of them were placed in Grade 3 and 10 in Grade 4 - the "unsatisfactory" grades. 55 samples were taken from ten Wallasey manufacturers, six of which

failed to reach the standard suggested by the Minister. Forty-four samples were taken of ice cream manufactured outside the borough and 5 of these were placed in Grade 3 and 10 in Grade 4. A summary of the gradings is given in succeeding pages. 503 inspections of ice cream premises were made, 30 of the visits being in respect of new registrations to sell ice cream.

Ice Cream Statistics-Relative To The Year 1967

Registrations Approved

Sale and Storage	21
Manufacture, Sale and Storage	2
Total ...	<u>23</u>

Registrations Refused	3
Registrations Cancelled	Nil

Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage only	4
Storage and Sale	605
Manufacture, Storage and Sale	15
Total ...	<u>624</u>

ICE CREAM SAMPLING, 1967

Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer.

Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	44
Grade 2	5
Grade 3	6
Grade 4	-
Total	<u>55</u>

Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	18
Grade 2	11
Grade 3	5
Grade 4	10
Total	<u>44</u>

Sampling generally has again been mainly concentrated on soft ice cream, where strict attention to hygiene and proper cleansing and sterilising routines are essential to give a bacteriologically satisfactory product. The samples have been obtained from ice cream machines sited in local shops and from vehicles entering the borough. In all cases of unsatisfactory samples investigations were made and "follow up" samples taken and in the case of manufacturers outside the borough, the local public health inspectors were contacted and follow up visits were made by them to locate and eliminate the cause of the poor gradings.

Ice cream has for many years been carefully controlled, both by the public health inspector and the trade. It is now generally recognised as a "safe food" and it is rare that any spread of infection is traced to this product. Because of this and the good results attained over previous years some relaxation in the number of samples taken of "hard" wrapped ice cream at the point of sale has taken place, the more detailed attention to this product being paid by the public health inspector in the area of manufacture. This allows more time to be devoted to the sampling of the locally manufactured soft ice cream which, in turn, assists in keeping standards of cleanliness in this small scale manufacture to a high level. In the case of the one unsatisfactory manufacturer within the borough investigations revealed that the sterilising agent in use was well out of date and not properly effective. On obtaining a new sterilising agent the results were satisfactory.

During the year a new type of marketing was commenced within the borough, this being the sale of pre-packed ice cream on a self-service basis. This type of exposure for sale demands, in the case of most types of cabinet, strict attention by the vendor to ensure that the ice cream remains below the load line. This point has been very strongly made to the retailers concerned and it is reinforced by more frequent inspection.

Results classified according to identity of Manufacturer

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the
County Borough District of Wallasey during 1967

Factories outside Wallasey-Table I.

Manu- facturer No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	3	1	2	-	-	Not classified	
2	7	4	3	-	-	*	
3	14	3	2	1	8		*
4	9	4	3	2	-		*
5	7	3	-	2	2		*
6	1	1	-	-	-	Not classified	
7	1	-	1	-	-	Not classified	
8	1	1	-	-	-	Not classified	
9	1	1	-	-	-	Not classified	
	44	18	11	5	10		
		(41%)	(25.0%)	(11.45%)	(22.65%)		

Factories located in Wallasey-Table II.

Manu- facturer No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	4	3	-	1	-	Not classified	
2	8	7	1	-	-	*	
3	9	5	2	2	-		*
4	9	7	1	1	-	*	
5	6	6	-	-	-	*	
6	5	5	-	-	-	*	
7	8	7	1	-	-	*	
8	1	1	-	-	-	Not classified	
9	2	2	-	-	-	Not classified	
10	3	1	-	2	-	Not classified	
	55	44	5	6	Nil		
		(80%)	(9.09%)	(10.91%)	(-)		

- NOTES-1. Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.
2. The indication "Not classified" in the Grading Columns of the
above Tables occurs where insufficient samples have been taken.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	Nil
Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test	4

All samples satisfied the Alpha-Amylase test and Salmonella organisms were absent in all cases.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

All milk supplies are brought into the area already sealed in bottles and cartons, and for some commercial uses in sealed churns, from processing dairies outside the borough to local depots, from which distribution takes place. Pasteurised and sterilised milk forms the bulk of our daily supply, together with a relatively small amount of untreated milk. A small amount of ultra heat treated milk is also being marketed. Sampling has been carried out over the whole range of milks on sale. All samples of untreated milk are subject to the milk ring test for brucellosis, which may give rise to undulant fever in man, and to the animal inoculation test for tuberculosis. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food programme of tuberculosis eradication in cattle has proved most successful and a concentrated effort is now being made to secure the eradication of brucellosis in all herds. Whenever possible the Public Health Laboratory has also carried out tests on untreated milk samples for the presence of Rickettsia Burneti which causes Q fever in man. There was one positive case where serological evidence of infection was obtained in the guinea pig inoculated with the sample. The milk was farm-bottled outside the borough and distributed by a large dairy company. The public health inspector of that area and the dairy were notified and subsequent follow up samples showed negative results.

Nine complaints were received involving milk supplies; investigations were carried out and in two cases legal proceedings were instituted, one for glass in a bottle of milk and the other for a bottle of milk containing fruit fly larvae. A total of £30 in fines was imposed. In the case of all other complaints warnings were given where necessary to the persons responsible.

The following is a summary of sampling carried out during the year:-

Source of Sample.	Total	Pasteurised				Sterilised		U.H.T.		Untreated	
		M. Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Colony Count		M. Blue	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Milk Depots	19	5	1	5	1	4		3		4	2
Milk Delivery Vehicles.	24	11	2	13		10				1	
Milk Vending Machines.	5	1		1						3	1
Schools.	12	12		12							
School Kitchens.	4	4		4							

All untreated samples were subjected to the Ring Test for Brucellosis and the Animal injection test for Tuberculosis. All samples passed both these tests.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

The Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

During the year checks were made and the necessary action taken to secure the registration of premises selling milk.

Milk in Schools Scheme

Milk has again been supplied to the schools in one-third pint cartons by the three main dairy undertakings. During the year 2,576,046 one-third pint cartons were supplied - an increase of 96,436 on the previous year. Several complaints were received from schools regarding the removal of the empty cartons. Informal approaches to the dairies concerned quickly resolved this problem.

WALLASEY LAIRAGES

Landing place for Irish and Isle of Man animals and
foreign animals' landing wharf

This year 62,940 store and fat cattle were accommodated and subsequently despatched by rail and road transport from the lairage at this landing place.

Of the animals detained by the veterinary inspectors, 85 were slaughtered, as compared with 65 in 1966.

The use of this port slaughterhouse is confined exclusively to the slaughter of cattle in which, following disembarkation, evidence of illness or injury has been diagnosed by the Ministry's veterinary inspectors.

Post mortem examination of all carcasses, viscera and offals is carried out and the following is a tabulation of the diseased conditions met with and the condemnations made:-

Number killed	85
Number inspected	85

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	54
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	65%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by re- frigeration	2
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil

Total weight of meat and offal condemned

Meat	175 lbs.
Offal	463 lbs.

57 visits were made during the year to the slaughterhouse at this landing wharf.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits made to food shops and to other premises engaged in the distribution, preparation and handling of food resulted in the following foodstuffs being certified as unfit for human consumption:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
1. Meat at slaughterhouses		5	78
2. Fresh meat at retail shops		3	18
3. Fish			74
4. Cooked meat and meat products..		1	23
5. Poultry			20
6. Canned meat		5	86
7. Fruit - a) canned		1	31
b) raw		-	Nil
8. Vegetables a) canned		1	35
b) raw			21
9. Frozen foods	1	4	24
10. Other foods		5	48
Total	2	9	10

Consumer Complaints

128 consumer complaints were received during the year, covering a wide variety of foodstuffs. The broad outlines of these complaints can be extracted from the table set out below. It is interesting to note that over 58% of complaints relate to foreign bodies in food, or to mouldy foods and the department has given these two subjects a considerable amount of attention during the year.

Type of Food	No. of Complaints	Foreign Objects	Mouldy	Classification of Complaint			Miscellaneous
				Allegedly Unsound	Allegedly Dirty	Parasitic Condition	
Bread	24	12	10	-	-	-	2
Tinned foods	23	12	-	10	-	-	1
Meat & meat products	20	3	6	9	-	-	2
Milk & milk products	15	9	-	-	6	-	-
Confectionery	13	5	5	1	-	-	2
Fish & fish products	8	1	-	2	1	3	1
Sweets	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Soft drinks	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Butter	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cereal	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	13	3	-	-	-	-	10
	128	54 (42.2%)	21 (16.4%)	25 (19.5%)	7 (5.5%)	3 (2.3%)	18 (14.1%)

In all cases of the presence of foreign objects the management of the firms concerned are interviewed in detail about their process and where loopholes in the system are discovered, advice is given to ensure the best possible protection. Mouldy foods are basically a product of poor stock rotation, or, as described later, some negligence in handling and distribution. The question of proper coding of perishables has been taken up at high level with the main large food retailers in the area, and coding systems have been suggested. The smaller retailers are advised personally. With modern methods of marketing - self service, etc. - it is relatively easy if shelves are re-stocked before all the old stock is sold, to have several old packs exposed for sale. The old scheme of putting new stock to the back or bottom of the display is far from foolproof, as the customer is inclined to be selective and moves about the items in a display. Coding of perishables in a form known to the shop manager is the only suitable answer and this is being strongly recommended to all food traders.

Distribution checks by firms are frequently found to require some improvement, as in many cases it has been found that certain types of food have been relatively old (within their particular life span) when delivered to the shops. Methods of opening cardboard cartons of tinned foods have been demonstrated during the year to be carelessly operated in some cases. The careless use of

knives slashing open cardboard cartons of tinned foods has often been found to score the tins and in a good number of instances this practice has resulted in the penetration of the tin with the resultant ingress of air. In these circumstances the contents become no different from any cooked food left to stand for days and the cans on being opened exhibit mouldy or decomposed contents. All food traders are informed of the dangers of this practice.

The changing methods of presentation, packaging and sale of food to the public are maintained under constant observation in an attempt to ensure that the food is sold in as good and fresh a condition as possible. To this end much advice has been given by the department and it is hoped that ultimately the results will be reflected in diminishing complaints of stale and mouldy foodstuffs.

Complaints to the department are encouraged and each one receives a very full investigation. Legal proceedings were instituted in nine cases. In seven of these fines were imposed, one being dismissed, due to the absence of a material witness, and the other being lost on the grounds of warranty. The manufacturers giving the warranty in this latter case operated their factory outside this country and were not prepared to appear in our courts and accept their jurisdiction. Details of the cases are appended below.

Nature of complaint	Result
1. Mouldy fruit pie	£20 fine
2. Mouldy chocolate cake	£25 fine plus £10.10.0d. costs.
3. Plastic strip in loaf	£10.0.0.
4. Piece of metal in loaf	£10.0.0. plus £3.3.0. costs.
5. Finger dressing in butter	£30.0.0. plus £10.10.0. costs.
6. Tin of stewed steak containing a piece of rubber gasket ring	Case dismissed - material witness not available.
7. Unfit sweets	£7 fine plus £3.16.0. costs.
8. Crispbread containing filter cloth	Case lost on grounds of warranty. Manufacturers outside jurisdiction of this country and refused to accept decision of our courts.
9. Mouldy sausages	£10 fine plus £3.5.6. costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

Cockle beds - Moreton, Leasowe and Wallasey Foreshore

The Liverpool Port Health Authority is the enforcing Authority for the above Regulations and this department acts in liaison with that Authority.

The sterilising plant formerly used in a neighbouring Authority has not been in operation this year but it is understood that a new plant is being constructed which will be completed about mid-1968. Cockles were, however, still gathered from the beds and sterilisation was carried out at a plant situated in Lancashire.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

The year saw one of the worst outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in this country. Restrictions on the movement of animals imposed on the 9th October still remain in force at the end of the year. Wallasey and the north end of the Wirral have remained free from infection and a constant watch has been kept on all premises where cloven footed animals are kept. Close liaison has been maintained with the Police and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food throughout the outbreak and the co-operation of all persons concerned with the keeping of animals has been excellent. One instance of illicit movement was detected and this was referred to the Ministry, who took the appropriate follow up action. Letters, circulars and press notices relating to disease control have been distributed and published and advice has been given wherever relevant. A "D" notice was issued in respect of one piggery in the borough, prohibiting the movement of animals for a specified period, this was carried out as a precaution after it was found that a farm previously visited by a tanker delivering skimmed milk to this piggery had become infected. The restriction was removed after twenty-eight days and all animals were found to be healthy.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order 1959

During the earlier part of the year the usual supervision of store pigs moved under licence into piggeries within the area was made, checks showing that the pigs were retained for the required period. Regular routine visits were made to all piggeries.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957.

Inspections have been made of all premises and plant affected by this Order and the importance of strict compliance with the terms of the Order emphasised. It is

essential to assist in the prevention of spread of foot and mouth and other diseases that plant operators comply strictly with this piece of legislation.

General

Observations have been made on the Wallasey docks of incoming vessels to ensure that no dogs, poultry or hay or straw were being illegally landed, contrary to the Regulations imposed for the prevention of spread of animal disease.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960

Inspections were made of premises from which animal feeding meats are sold, to ensure compliance with the above Regulations.

The Riding Establishments Act 1964

Four establishments were previously licensed under this Act but owing to the death of one proprietor this has now been reduced to three. The total number of animals in these premises is thirty - twenty-six donkeys and four ponies. The premises were all satisfactory and licences were renewed. All animals have been subjected to the quarterly veterinary inspection and were all in good health and well cared for with the exception of one pony which, due to its ailment, had to be destroyed. Checks have been made throughout the year on premises where the odd pony is stabled to ensure that no riding establishments are being operated without being licensed under the Act.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Check visits and inspections were made for the purpose of ascertaining that meat and offal, etc. were correctly described on exposure for retail sale.

243 and 245 Wallasey Village.

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 136) King Street.
Clearance Order 1967.

97 - 101 King Street.

Demolition Orders.

None.

Closing Orders.

64 Rowson Street.
86 Clarendon Road (Part of premises).

Voluntary Undertakings to Demolish.

35 Arrowe Avenue.
6 Snowden Road.

Voluntary Undertakings to Close.

38/40 Wyndham Road.

Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts, 1930-1961.
Position as at 31st December, 1967.

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink"	1501	-	4094
(2) Land coloured "grey"	-	45	132

HOUSING ACT, 1957
Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1957:-		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17 (1)	525	1571
(b) Local Authority owned houses subject to certificates of unfitness	45	98
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. 17	25	73
(d) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 18)	25	51
(e) Houses made fit:-		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sec. 9 to 12	416	-
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sec. 9 to 12	603	-
(f) Closing Orders made under Section 17	14	24
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26	-	-
(h) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 24	-	-

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The survey of houses of this type was continued during the year, when 41 houses were inspected. In each case an interview with the owner at the house was arranged and the requirements of the Housing Act, 1961, were explained and discussed. The Fire Prevention Officer and Building Inspector were present at these meetings. The houses surveyed comprised 133 apartments which were occupied, by 261 persons. 26 Statutory Notices were served under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961. twelve of the houses inspected required no works to be executed.

The following table indicates the deficiencies existing in the apartments inspected:-

Natural and artificial lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water Supply:-							
Hot	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cold	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Personal washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Facilities for: storage of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
preparation of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
cooking of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Installations for space heating	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

During the year nine houses ceased to be let in multi-occupation and in 15 houses the work specified in Statutory Notices was completed. Work was in progress in a further seven houses.

The work under this Act involved 756 visits to sub-let apartments.

Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The Council continued to operate its Group-plus-Points Scheme for re-housing. Re-housing of families from unfit houses remains outside the points scheme. The following summary shows the shares of lettings now in force.

Overcrowded, tenants, and sub-tenants)	
— and not overcrowded sub-tenants)	85%
Health	12%
Emergency	3%

All overcrowding cases must have been overcrowded for at least one year to obtain the extra points allocated for overcrowding.

During the year the housing circumstances of 287 families were investigated in connection with housing applications, 125 of these as a result of applications for inclusion in the "Overcrowded" group. 38 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a better standard than that of the Housing Act.

Applications for rehousing on health grounds showed a decrease of 11 on the previous year. 162 applications were considered, which included 25 applications for transfer from Corporation property. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing under Group 111 of the Points Scheme and only 21 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In 4 of these instances the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis. The bulk of the applications came from persons suffering from arthritis, heart disease and high blood pressure. These cases all require ground floor accommodation.

Housing Applications 1967

Summary of applications for rehousing on Health Grounds

	Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Tenants	1	5	15	71
Sub-Tenants living in rooms	3	3	2	37
Totals	4	8	17	108

Of the 25 applications for transfer on medical grounds, 10 received the support of the Medical Officer of Health.

Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation:-

	During 1967	Post-War Period incl.1967	In Progress 31/12/1967.
Houses erected by private enterprise	65	2389	79
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts...	180	4964	385
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority	-	174	-

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 234. 187 visits were made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Minister of Labour is as follows:-

Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.
Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	17	5	1	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	196	167	12	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers, premises)	21	15	-	-
Totals	234	187	13	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):- ...	1	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	21	21	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	22	21	-	1	-

Outwork

Wearing apparel-making, etc. Number of outworkers in Aug.
list required by section 133 ... 3
Visits made... .. 3

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Annual Reports Order, 1964 prescribes certain statistics to be contained in local authorities' annual reports. These are to be found in TABLE I. Some further detail has been recorded by the department with a view to indicating the actual conditions found on inspection and these can be found in TABLE II.

In 1967 all seven district inspectors, except for one period when there was a vacancy for a district inspector, carried out general inspections of shops on their districts, office inspections being carried out by the Specialist Inspector.

It is the aim of the department that all registered premises should receive a general inspection each year and I am pleased to report that this year every registered premises in the Borough has received a general inspection. This compares with a 70% inspection rate in 1966.

Change of occupiers, closure of premises and occupiers ceasing to employ staff give rise to a "floating" section on the register and 157 registrations were cancelled during 1967. The effect of the Selective Employment Tax has had some influence on the number of registration cancellations. 126 new registrations were received, giving 1066 premises on the register at the end of the year.

General

Of the 1066 premises receiving a general inspection, contraventions were found at 401. Most of these were minor contraventions, such as incomplete First Aid Kit, missing abstracts and thermometers etc., and a verbal warning was sufficient in many cases to obtain full compliance with the Act. At 494 of the premises where such notification had been given (this figure includes the carry over from 1966) the specified contraventions have now been remedied.

The administration of the Act is running smoothly, and more time can be given to advising in detail, especially when new premises or change of occupier is involved. A special effort has been made to secure a higher standard of guarding of certain machinery, of which more detail is given later in this report.

Plans of proposed alterations and new buildings are submitted to the department for examination for compliance with the Act. This is a valuable procedure which presents opportunities for discussion with the developers, often resulting in higher general standards.

Cleanliness (Section 4)

All premises and fittings must be kept clean and free from accumulations of rubbish.

One hundred and fifty seven contraventions were found in regard to cleanliness. In most cases this applied to only a portion of the premises, such as a store room, passage, shelves etc., and is not intended to imply total uncleanliness. Many shops are too small for the amount of stock which they carry, and cleansing when nearly every square foot is used for storage is a problem, and can easily get out of hand. Redecoration is practically impossible without closing the premises for a period. Shopkeepers are requested to make cleansing a routine task, carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

Overcrowding (Section 5)

Rooms in which people work must not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to health. In this connection the space occupied by furniture and machinery etc., is taken into account. In rooms other than those to which the public resort a minimum standard is laid down by the Act, with which all premises must comply by August this year. This relates to space per employee which must be 400 cu.ft. per person, discounting any ceiling height over 10 ft.

The two offices which were overcrowded in the previous report have now complied with Section 5. This was achieved in one case by a reduction of persons employed and in the other case the firm moved to larger premises. One further case was found this year and arrangements had been made to alleviate the overcrowding.

Temperature (Section 6)

A reasonable temperature must be maintained in every workroom. A statutory minimum of 16°C (60.8°F) after the first hour for work other than that involving severe physical effort is specified by the Act. Safeguards are provided where this temperature may cause deterioration of goods and in this instance suitable effective points of heating must be provided and employees given reasonable opportunities to use them.

Offices were again found to be satisfactory in maintaining adequate working temperatures. Shops in many cases present a problem. Too many are still caught out when a really cold spell arrives, usually due to lack of heating reserves, and the loss of heat through the frequent opening of doors by customers. 91 notifications of contraventions under this section were made, but many related to lack of provision of a thermometer only.

Ventilation (Section 7)

In all work rooms effective and suitable means of ventilation must be provided.

Forty contraventions were found under this section. In almost all cases existing means of ventilation required improvement only.

Modern designs to shop fronts still in some instances overlook the need for ventilation, and a constant watch is necessary when alterations are proposed that adequate means of ventilation will be provided.

Lighting (Section 8)

Suitable and sufficient lighting must be provided and maintained in all parts of the premises where people work or pass.

Employers appear reluctant to accept the inadequacy of existing fittings and often put forward the argument that their staff are quite happy with the present level of illumination. Unfortunately when staff have been questioned they, in many cases, say they are satisfied, not realising the benefits of better lighting. The larger firms and owners of supermarkets are aware of the advantages of good lighting, and their standards are generally very high. Twenty-four cases were considered to be well below any reasonable standard and informal notices were served.

The time of day that the general inspection takes place obviously affects the ability of the inspector to make a complete assessment of the standard of lighting and this section is likely to be in use for some time yet before it can be said that all premises comply.

When advice is given, recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society are quoted.

Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)

Suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation must be provided. The Sanitary Accommodation Regulations made under the Act which lay down numerical standards, together with other conditions regarding privacy, etc., came into operation at the beginning of this year.

One hundred and ninety-one contraventions were found, mostly due to inadequate lighting, lack of maintenance, dirty conditions, etc.

The responsibility of cleansing w.c. compartments is still very haphazard, many shop assistants refusing to

accept this chore as part of their duties. This was more apparent with external w.c. compartments.

It has been found that although properly constructed intervening spaces have been provided, these are rendered ineffective by the habit of staff leaving all doors wide open. It is therefore the policy of the department whenever such conditions have been found to require the provision of self-closing fittings to w.c. and ante space doors and this requirement has readily been complied with by occupiers.

It is frustrating to record that in some instances where springs have been provided, the employees have taken it upon themselves to wedge doors open.

Washing Facilities (Section 10)

Suitable and sufficient washing facilities must be provided, including a supply of clean running hot and cold water, soap and towels, etc. The Washing Facilities Regulations made under the Act detail the type and number of the facilities required relative to number of employees.

I am pleased to report that all but two registered premises now have suitable washing facilities with hot and cold water.

Forty-four contraventions were found and informal notices served, due to occupiers not maintaining the facilities.

Drinking Water (Section 11)

An adequate supply of wholesome water must be conveniently available to employees.

Only one informal notice was served under this section, this being a case where the only drinking water point was from a mixer tap dispensing hot and cold water. All registered premises have a main supply of water laid on. A lot can still be done to provide more suitable drinking points. Many premises still rely on the tap to the wash basin. As these could be a source of contamination, this could lead to infection. Occupiers are advised to provide separate taps for drinking water.

Accommodation for Clothing (Section 12)

Suitable accommodation for hanging of outdoor clothing must be provided. This presents few problems, only seven contraventions being found.

Seating (Sections 13 and 14)

Seats for sedentary workers must be suitable in design, construction and dimension. Foot rests must be provided if necessary. Where employees have opportunities for sitting without detriment to the work, sufficient conveniently accessible seats must be provided. In shops such seats must be in a ratio of at least 1 to 3 employees.

I am pleased to report that all seating provided in offices was found upon inspection to be suitable and adequate for the employees' needs.

Four cases of shops not providing seating in the ratio of 1 to 3 employees were found. The omissions have now been rectified.

Facilities for Eating (Section 15)

Few employees appear to take meals on the premises and where they do adequate provision was found in all but two cases.

Floors, Passages and Stairs (Section 16)

All floors, stairs, steps and passages must be soundly constructed and maintained and kept free from obstruction and slippery substances. Handrails must be provided to staircases and open sides must be guarded. Openings in floors must be securely fenced.

Ninety-nine contraventions were found under this section. Worn floor coverings were frequently encountered in all types of premises and this accounts for many of the contraventions listed. Passages and staircases are found to be the most neglected portion of the premises inspected. Some of the blame for the bad state of repair, particularly in the case of floor coverings must be attributed to stiletto heels, a problem to which there would appear to be no ready answer.

Goods are still frequently found obstructing passages and stairs in spite of warnings, and stronger action may be necessary in the future. Several staircases were found without handrails, but these have now been installed.

Dangerous Machinery (Sections 17, 18 and 19)

All dangerous parts of machinery must be securely fenced unless they are so placed or constructed as to be safe. No person under the age of eighteen years may clean any machinery if this exposes him to any risk of injury and on certain machines an untrained person may not work unless under supervision.

Special attention has been paid to this section by my — Senior Inspector engaged on offices and shops. A survey was made in 1966 of all premises using food slicing machines in view of the potential dangers. One hundred and forty-three premises were found to use one or more slicing machines, some hand-operated and some mechanically powered.

It was found that the latest models of the horizontal bacon slicers which were predominately manufactured by one firm had an improved safety guard to the revolving blade. Sixty machines of the older models were not fitted with this improved guard. The manufacturers were contacted and it was found that the improved guard could be fitted to the older models at very little cost, and without alteration to the machines. A letter was sent in January to the owners of the sixty machines in question advising them of this fact and pointing out the potential dangers of slicing machines and their responsibilities to their employees. I am pleased to report that all but seven owners have now been persuaded to fit the new guard. It is interesting to note in this connection that of notified accidents within the borough, only one involved a slicing machine.

A careful check has also been made on all new installations of refrigerators, and the guarding of their power plant; existing plant is, of course, checked during the course of the general inspection. A number of hand-operated hoists used for lifting beer cases from cellars in licensed premises were checked and in two instances further guarding was requested.

Prohibition of Heavy Work (Section 23)

No person may be required in the course of his work to lift, carry or move a load so heavy as to be likely to cause him injury.

Four injuries due to lifting were reported this year and all were investigated; none of the cases suggested that the weight lifted was excessive.

Accidents

No. of accidents reports ...	35
No. of accidents investigated	35

Causation

1. Falls of persons	
(a) on stairs	3
(b) tripping over stationary objects	4
(c) slipping	8
(d) from ladders and chairs ...	3

2. Dropping objects while handling struck by falling object	4
3. Striking stationary objects	3
4. Machinery	
(a) slicing machines	1
(b) knives	3
5. Injuries due to lifting	4
6. Not otherwise stated	2

Injuries sustained

(a) fractures and dislocations	8
(b) sprains and strains	9
(c) internal injuries	0
(d) open wounds/surface injuries	9
(e) bruising and crushing	9
(f) burns	0
(g) multiple injuries	0

One formal warning and two informal warnings were given, but in no case was it necessary to institute proceedings.

I am still of the opinion that many accidents are not being notified mainly due to ignorance of occupiers of their responsibility. Arrangements have been made with the Ambulance Section to notify me weekly of any accidents to which they are called which could fall within the scope of the Act.

Exemptions and Prosecutions

No exemptions were granted.

Legal proceedings were taken against the occupier of one premises. Summonses were issued in respect of the following offences:-

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Dirt was allowed to accumulate in the premises (Section 4(2)) | Fine £5 |
| 2. First aid equipment was not available to the minimum standard prescribed by the Ministry (Section 24(1)) | Fine £5 |

TABLE I

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	16	180	180
Retail Shops	94	760	760
Wholesale Shops	1	8	8
Catering Establishments	15	117	117
Fuel Storage Depots	0	1	1
Total	126	1,066	1,066

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to registered premises 2502

“General inspection” means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with regarding those premises. “Registered premises” means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority and the expression “premises registered” shall be construed accordingly.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	847
Retail Shops	2,894
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	41
Catering Establishments - open to public	848
Canteens	3
Fuel Storage Depots	8
Total	4,641
Total Males	1,438
Total Females	3,203

Inspectors

All the Public Health Inspectors are appointed under the Act; only one of these, however, devotes the whole of his time to the Act, a further seven Inspectors carrying out inspections in addition to their other duties.

TABLE II

PREMISES AT WHICH CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Class of Premises	
Offices	35
Retail Shops	312
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	4
Catering Establishments and Canteens	58
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>410</u>

PREMISES AT WHICH ALL CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED

Offices	24
Retail Shops	423
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	6
Catering Establishments and Canteens	41
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>494</u>

DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Unregistered after verbal warning	7
Cleanliness	157
Overcrowding	1
Temperature	91
Ventilation	40
Lighting	24
Sanitary accommodation	191
Washing facilities	44
Drinking water	1
Clothing accommodation	7
Seating	4
Eating facilities	2
Floors, passages and stairs	99
Safety and operation of machinery	29
Noise and vibration	0
First aid facilities	135
Abstracts	<u>141</u>
Total	<u>973</u>

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The number of routine visits to shops was 1132 and 146 reinspections were made to secure abatement of the contraventions summarised in the following table.

Nature of Contraventions remedied

Notice and documents provided 5

Hours of Employment

Contraventions detected and remedied ... Nil

Hours of Closing and Sunday trading

Number of contraventions noted 5

Number of warnings issued 5

Number of Prosecutions instituted 3

Cases proved 3

Cases dismissed Nil

In the above three prosecutions a total of £15 in fines was imposed.

NOISE NUISANCES

The following matters were the subject of complaint during the year, and a summary of action taken by the department is appended.

1. Construction of the second Mersey Tunnel: complaints were received from residents affected by noise from the works connected with the creation of the approach roads for the new tunnel. The complaints were only in respect of night work and the sources of noise were

- (a) vehicular traffic down a normally little used road and
- (b) earth moving and consolidation plant.

Both problems arise from the transfer of spoil to this district to form the basis of the new roads, flyovers, etc. A high proportion of the spoil comes from the works on the Liverpool side and its transport through the night is obviously an attractive proposition (when there is no traffic congestion in the tunnel). Consequently at times when the spoil is available heavy vehicles are passing down the road at a rate of one every five or six minutes. The vehicles have to stop at a check point on the corner, and drawing away again in low gear obviously creates a considerable noise level. The use of an alternative check point has been tried; however the corner is a right angled one and the vehicles have to drop into first gear irrespective of whether or not they have to stop for checking. There is no apparent solution to this problem other than the total cessation of night work or the building of an alternative roadway further away from the houses. This latter question is under consideration.

The spoil on arrival has to be spread and consolidated and this is done by bulldozers and a further vehicle pulling a heavy roller. This plant obviously creates noise of an undesirable level which, although some distance from the houses, is considerably above normal background levels for such a residential area and consequently causes disturbance to the residents. The amount of disturbance varies considerably according to weather conditions and night working is intermittent - also depending on weather conditions and availability of spoil. The plant is incapable of being further silenced without loss of power, which would mean that the higher revving of engines to move the same load would negate the additional silencing. Again the only complete solution would be the complete cessation of night work. As can be seen, however, the problem is a complicated one as the cessation of night work would bring into being a chain reaction of delays, not only on this part of the project, but

on several associated ones, increasing the cost of the works by several hundred thousand pounds. The works were scheduled to be completed within a few months and the Council requested the affected residents to bear with the inconvenience for this period.

2. Noisy fan: The noise made by a fan installed to supplement draught requirements to a boiler house resulted in complaints. The fan was housed in metal ductings situated on the outside of the boiler house. An investigation was made into the combustion conditions of the furnace and certain adaptations recommended which rendered the use of the fan unnecessary.

3. New factory: Complaints were received following the establishment of a new factory in what was previously a totally residential area. Investigations showed the noise source to be the ventilation plant. This, although barely noticeable during the day, was well in excess of normal background levels at night. Some internal reorganisation rendered the use of certain of the plant unnecessary at night and the noise is now at an acceptable level and no further complaints have been forthcoming. Certain adaptations will be carried out in the future to ensure that no nuisance will be caused by the plant if the company wish to operate the whole system throughout the night.

Apart from these, all of which were the subject of complaint by a number of residents in the vicinity, twelve other individual complaints were received. These related to the operation of equipment - grinding mill, cement mixer, diesel pumps (2), compressors, chipping machine, circular saws, garage workshop, fans (2), together with miscellaneous banging from adjoining premises - and were all resolved informally.

DUST NUISANCES

Two complaints were received during the year of serious dust nuisance. The first followed the establishment of a factory milling and grading a clay with very special qualities, which gave rise to some "teething" troubles. The raw material itself comprises a fine dust which after wetting forms an upper crust which is completely solid and under normal circumstances prevents dust being picked up by the wind and distributed throughout the district. Dust nuisance, however, arose at times of delivery and in moderate winds from the exposed "working face". The nuisance was a very serious one and after several possible solutions were considered and rejected as not being the complete answer, the company agreed to contain its stockpile within a building.

During a very prolonged spell of dry weather in July the sandy surfaces of the areas being prepared as approach road to the tunnel became so dry that the passage of lorries along them raised huge clouds of dust which, in adverse wind directions, descended on houses in close proximity to the works. Representations were made to the contractors who agreed in such conditions to water the road surfaces continuously during the day by the operation of two watering carts which would begin work one hour before the start of the day's operations. Instructions were given to all drivers to keep to the watered area. Ramps and a lesser used road nearer the houses were watered by hose pipes when necessary and traffic on this road was kept to a minimum.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the borough is obtained from the Wirral Water Board, whose head office is at 69 Allport Road Bromborough.

Quantity

The total rate of consumption of water in the town was 42 gallons per head per day, of which 34 gallons was for domestic purposes and 8 gallons for industry and commerce.

Source and treatment

The water supply to the borough is obtained from three sources. Lake Alwen in North Wales, the River Dee and from deep boreholes within the area of supply. For distribution purposes the borough is divided into three zones - (1) Poulton, part of Seacombe, Leasowe and Moreton via Crosshill Reservoir; (2) Saughall Massie via Heswall Reservoir, and (3) the remainder of Wallasey via Gorsehill Reservoir.

The supply from Lake Alwen is treated at source by coagulation, filtration, pH correction and chloramine dosing. The River Dee supply receives similar treatment, except that sterilisation is by means of super-chlorination and that activated carbon and chlorine dioxide are used to control tests. The borehole supplies are chlorinated, but because of pressure of demand it has been necessary temporarily to discontinue softening. All new mains are treated with a solution of chlorine by means of a portable chlorinator. There are no houses in the borough without a piped supply, except six bungalows at "Castlefields", Leasowe Road, which are supplied by means of a standpipe.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination

253 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination by the Wirral Water Board, all of which were

satisfactory. Samples were regularly submitted to routine chemical analysis by the Wirral Water Board and details of the average chemical analyses during the year for the three main distribution stations are appended below.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity. Waters were wholesome, clean and odourless. Iron was present in trace quantities. Although there was no reason to suspect that the water supply was plumbo solvent, extensive investigation into this matter has been undertaken at the instigation of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as part of a national survey. The tests carried out confirm the previous view that the water supply in the borough is not plumbo solvent. Analyses made for fluoride showed the content for all sources was less than 0.1 parts per million.

AVERAGE CHEMICAL ANALYSES 1967.

	A	B	C
Colour, Hazen Units	10	3	6
Turbidity F. E. Scale	2	2	2
pH	8.0	6.95	7.55
Electrical Conductivity Mmhos/cm ³	220	950	410
Oxygen absorbed, 4 hrs. @ 27°C	1.0	0.4	0.7
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	2	17	8
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.03	0.02	0.06
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.06	0.04	0.08
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	1.1	2.9	1.6
Chloride as Cl	24	220	49
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	47	100	97
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	47	100	97
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	15	195	63
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	62	295	160
Calcium as CaCO ₃	46	175	115
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	16	120	45
Iron as Fe	0.06	0.02	0.09
Manganese as Mn	0.04	0.03	0.02
Silicates as SiO ₂	3.3	11	6.6
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	0.06	0.25	0.15
Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	145	640	275
Fluoride as F	0.1	0.1	0.1

A - Water supplied in Poulton, Seacombe, Moreton and Leasowe.

B - Water supplied in Wallasey, New Brighton and Liscard.

C - Saughall Massie.

The Public Health Inspectors take random samples for bacteriological examination throughout the year and samples are taken in all cases of complaint. The results of these samples are as follows:-

(i) Boreholes at Seaview Road.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37oC.	B.Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	10	11	11
1-5	1	-	-
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	-	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-
	11	11	11

(ii) Random Distribution Points within the Town Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37oC.	B.Coli- (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	23	37	37
1-5	12	1	-
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	1
21-50	1	-	-
Over 50	2	-	-
	38	38	38

(iii) Random Distribution Points within the Moreton Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37oC.	B.Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	12	26	26
1-5	14	-	-
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	-	-	-
	26	26	26

Samples of water supplies were taken by Public Health Inspectors and submitted for full chemical analysis. A typical result was as follows:-

Town Area

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:-

Total solid matter in solution	... ..	609.6
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	...	0.14
4 hours	... ..	0.32
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	... ..	Nil
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	... ..	0.02
Nitrous nitrogen as N	... ..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N	... ..	2.0
Combined Chlorine	... ..	197.0
Total Hardness	... ..	326.0
Hardness (Carbonate)	... ..	87.5
Hardness (Non-Carbonate)	... ..	238.5
pH Value	... ..	7.2
Iron in solution	... ..	0.18
Manganese	... ..	Nil
Lead	... ..	Nil
Copper	... ..	Nil

The water is free from organic contamination and is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

House Drainage

Visits by public health inspectors	... ..	358
Drains cleansed from obstruction after		
service of notice	... ..	74
Drains repaired or renewed	... ..	19
Drain Tests	... ..	35

The following sewerage works have been carried out during the year:-

- (i) A pumping station with two 4 inch pumps has been constructed to serve the development at the rear of the Phoenix Cinema.
- (ii) The electrical equipment at the Bidston Pumping Station has been renewed.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

Two routine sewer maintenance treatments were again carried out using zinc phosphide and arsenic as the rodenticides. Prior to the first routine treatment utilising zinc

phosphide a 10% test baiting of 580 manholes was undertaken. Takes were recorded at 39 manholes. 194 manholes were baited as a result of the test, when 39 takes were recorded.

The second routine treatment involved baiting 173 manholes with bread, mash and arsenic. 36 complete and 8 partial takes were recorded.

Surface Infestations

During the year 760 complaints of surface infestation by rats or mice were received, resulting in the inspection of 1157 properties. It proved necessary to lay poison baits in 851 cases. In 766 of these cases definite confirmation of current infestation was found and full treatment was carried out, each treatment requiring several visits by the operatives. In total 5833 visits were made during the year in the surface control of rodents arising from both complaints and other reasons. Warfarin is the poison used in all surface treatments. Further details in the form required by the Ministry are appended below:-

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than Sewers		
1. Number of properties in district	37,425	44
2. A Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,149	8
B Number infested by		
(i) Rats	390	6
(ii) Mice	344	-
3. A Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	56	-
B Number infested by		
(i) Rats	14	-
(ii) Mice	12	-

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING BATHS

Swimming facilities in Wallasey include the indoor baths at Guinea Gap, the outdoor pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive. In each case sea water is used, the water being pumped from the River Mersey for Guinea Gap Baths, from the Marine Lake for New Brighton Pool and from the Irish Sea for the Derby Bathing Pool. During operation, the swimming water undergoes a constant filtration process utilising Bell's Gravity Filters and modern chlorination

equipment is used to ensure a safe and sterile water. The turnover period at Guinea Gap is once every three hours and at the two outdoor pools once every five hours. Guinea Gap Baths remain open for public use throughout the year and the water is heated; the two outdoor pools are only in use during the summer months and the water is not heated.

62 visits of inspection were made to the Council's swimming baths by the public health inspectors. Samples for bacteriological examination numbered 89.

Readings of chlorine levels at all the pools are taken regularly by the public health inspectors and these proved satisfactory in all cases.

Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37oC.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls
0	10	12	11
1-5	1	-	1
6-10	1	-	-
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	-	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-
	12	12	12

New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37oC.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls
0	12	12	12
1-5	-	1	1
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	1	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-
	13	13	13

Guinea Gap Baths (2 Pools)

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37oC.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	36	62	59
1-5	14	-	2
6-10	4	1	-
11-20	4	1	1
21-50	5	-	-
Over 50	1	-	2
	64	64	64

Chemical Examination - Specimen Analysis (Guinea Gap No. 2 Bath).

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:-

Total solid matter in solution	... ..	21,850
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	...	0.24
4 hours	... ..	0.76
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	... ..	0.04
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N	... ..	0.13
Nitrous nitrogen as N	... ..	Traces
Nitric nitrogen as N	... ..	4.3
Combined chlorine	... ..	11,650
Free Chlorine	... ..	0.1
pH Value	... ..	7.2

This water is quite satisfactory for bathing purposes.

AIR POLLUTION

Summary of Observations and Visits

Clean Air

Industrial Observations	... ..	75
Industrial Visits	... ..	32
Domestic Observations	... ..	543
Domestic Visits	... ..	292
Other Visits to Smoke Control Areas	... ..	2,155
Other Visits to Proposed Smoke Control Areas	... ..	6,579
Visits to Volumetric Instruments	... ..	928

Measurement of Air Pollution

Four volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments continued to be operated by the inspectorate. These are situated at the Eastway Day Nursery, Moreton; Fire Station, Liscard; Water Department, Seaview Road and Gorsedale Road School, Seacombe. The department's measurements are used in the national survey of air pollution.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Good progress has been maintained in this field. There are now twelve smoke control areas in operation covering approximately 66% of the houses in the Borough.

The Survey is in progress for the No.14 Area. The public in the main are now most co-operative and many enquiries are received regarding likely operative dates for future areas.

Contraventions

Special attention was paid during the year to the operative areas to ascertain the degree of compliance with the orders. As a result of observations 247 warning letters were sent to occupiers of houses in the areas.

The nature of the various offences was as follows:-

Burning Coal	187
Burning Wood	18
Burning Kitchen waste and rubbish	11
Firelighters	3
Miscellaneous (including no access)	28

Legal proceedings were instituted against seven occupiers, all of whom had been previously warned.

All the cases were proved and a total of £25.10s.0d. in fines was imposed.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Order No.	Name and Date	Acres	No. of dwellings	No. of other Premises	Date of Operation	Stage of Development
1.	The Wallasey (Church St.) Smoke Control Order No. 1. 1958.	11	271	4	1.10.1959	Operative
2.	The Wallasey (Moreton) Smoke Control Order No. 2. 1959.	125	1,070	25	1. 9.1960	Operative
3.	The Wallasey (Upton Rd.) Smoke Control Order No. 3. 1959.	31	241	6	1.10.1960	Operative
4.	The Wallasey (Fender Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 4. 1960.	340	635	1	1. 2.1961	Operative
5.	The Wallasey (Brighton St.) Smoke Control Order No. 5. 1960.	107	1,679	241	1. 5.1962	Operative
6.	The Wallasey (Leasowe) Smoke Control Order No. 6. 1960.	1,920	3,390	70	1. 9.1962	Operative
7.	The Wallasey (Seacombe/Poulton) Smoke Control Order No. 7.1961	710	6,058	482	1. 7.1964	Operative
8.	The Wallasey (Lingham Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 8. 1962.	335	1,581	30	1. 9.1963	Operative
9.	The Wallasey (Upton Park) Smoke Control Order No. 9. 1962.	93	36	-	1. 5.1963	Operative
10.	The Wallasey(New Brighton)Smoke Control Order No.10. 1963.	329	2,683	342	1. 7.1965	Operative
11.	The Wallasey (Breck Road) Smoke Control Order No.11. 1965.	240	1,787	111	1.10.1966	Operative
12.	The Wallasey (Warren) Smoke Control Order No.12. 1966.	398	1,752	63	1.10.1967	Operative
13.	The Wallasey (Saughall Massie) Smoke Control Order No.13. 1967.	344	1,579	119	1.10.1968	Confirmed
14.	The Wallasey (Belvidere) Proposed S.C.O. No. 14.	260	2,559	149	-	Survey in Progress

DISINFESTATION.

Although there was a slight decrease on last year the demands on this service are still very heavy. A higher standard of personal hygiene together with the availability of expert services has reduced the incidence of such vermin as bed bugs and fleas to almost negligible proportions. Other insects, such as the clover mite cause considerable nuisance to householders, as new housing estates are built on their natural habitat. The insects most commonly dealt with during the year were cockroaches and ants. The department dealt with many instances of wasps' nests in and around private residences during the year. Wallasey, in common with many other authorities provide this as a free service and it is much appreciated by affected households.

Inspections following complaint

(1) No. of private houses inspected	76
(2) No. of local authority houses inspected...	40
(3) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected	37
(4) *No. of premises showing infestations of:	
(a) Bed Bugs	15
(b) Fleas	22
(c) Cockroaches	41
(d) Other Vermin	70
	<hr/>
	148

*Occasionally premises are found to be infested with more than one type of insect.

Treatment by Council's Operative

No. of treatments on repayment	172
No. of treatments without charge	22
	<hr/>
	194

Fees received - £134.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

During the year four samples were submitted to prescribed analysis. These were:-

Cotton Split Wadding	1
Rag Flock	1
New Coir Fibre	1
Layered Flock	1

The Act and Regulations made thereunder provided for control of premises using filling materials and ensures that the fillings used in articles are within certain specified standards of cleanliness. Four premises are registered under the Act. They are all occupied by upholsterers whose business is the repair or refilling of upholstered furniture.

All samples taken were satisfactory.

CONTROL OF CAMPING

21 visits were made to licensed sites during the year.

Six private sites were licensed, from the end of March until the first week in October. In addition to the above a branch of the Caravan Club held a camp on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of sites licensed, for tents during 1967 ...	2
No. of sites licensed for caravans during 1967	4
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1967	4
No. of visits to unlicensed land	11
No. of visits to licensed land	21

NURSING HOMES

OLD PERSONS' HOMES

CHILDREN'S NURSERIES

All the above classes of premises require registration by the Local Authority and the department makes inspections and recommendations to ensure suitable environmental conditions at premises which are the subject of an application for registration.

Seven such reports were made during the year on proposals to establish, one old persons' home and six day nurseries.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

The total number of pet shops is 8. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved by the Council regard having been paid to recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops	9
Visits to other premises	21
Animal nuisances abated	Nil

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Act requires the licensing of premises used for the boarding of animals. Two such premises were licensed during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

Schools	5
Cinemas, dance halls, etc	14
Public conveniences	23
Local Land Charges (search)	1,936
Measurements of rooms for permitted numbers	229
Interviews with building contractors	498
Other visits	4,116

WALLASEY CORPORATION ACT, 1958

Registration of Hairdressers

During the year 4 applications were granted for the registration of premises for use as hairdressing establishments, there being a total of 152 premises registered within the Borough.

Bye-laws to govern the cleanliness of premises, equipment and operatives are in operation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENTS ACT, 1907

Female Domestic Servants' Registry

No applications were received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

No applications for registration were received during the year.

REPORT OF MR. J. W. PRICE, CHIEF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTOR, RELATING TO:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

A total of 435 samples of foods were obtained during the year.

All milk samples were genuine. Ordinary milk averaged 3.57% of fat and 8.76% of non-fatty solids. For Channel Island Milk the average was fat 4.8% and non-fatty solids 9.4%. All milk samples were free from any anti-biotic substances.

29 samples were examined for pesticide and chemical residues. 10 carried traces of pesticide residues, 1 carried a trace of copper.

Samples adversely reported were:—

Fish Cakes deficient in fish	Should have been described as Fish Sizzles.
Tincture of Iodine contained an excess of iodine	This was old stock, the excess being caused by evaporation of the spirit carrier. The shop was in process of closing down when the sample was purchased.
Minced Sandwich Chicken	Not correctly labelled, should have been described as chicken spread. This was brought to the attention of the supplier.
Blackcurrant Syrup Did not comply with the Pharmaceutical Codex	Fined £25. 0s. 0d. Costs £9. 0s. 0d.
Chocolate Liqueurs deficient in proof spirit	This sample contained less spirit than is found in well known brands, but there is no standard.
Sago contained more moisture than is usual	This was in no way harmful.
Jam deficient in fruit	Further samples genuine.

FERTILISERS AND FEED STUFFS ACT.

Feeding Stuffs

9 samples genuine. 1 sample deficient in protien, the makers discovered the deficiency before any was sold.

Fertilisers

8 samples genuine.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Applications for re-registration	110
Applications for registration	9
Number of premises on register 31.12.67.	117

Welfare Services
(National Assistance Act, 1948)

WELFARE SERVICES.

Residential Accommodation

Throughout the year the Homes for Old Persons were full to capacity. The seventh Home to be opened, a 40-bedded one at Seacombe with an integral Luncheon Club, came into full operation during the year. A further 40-bedded Home in Wallasey Village is nearing completion and should be ready for occupation by the middle of 1968.

At the end of the year there were 249 persons on the Waiting List for accommodation in the Homes, compared with 169 at the beginning.

The following are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the Council in 1967.

	<u>Number resident on 1.1.67.</u>	<u>Admissions during 1967.</u>	<u>Discharges during 1967.</u>	<u>Number resident on 31.12.67</u>
"Lamorna"	16	28	25	19
"Redcliffe"	17	2	1	18
"Newholme"	38	13	13	38
"Manor Grange"	18	1	2	17
"Fernleigh"	63	107	105	65
"Osborne House"	40	24	25	39
"Seacombe House"	-	49	10	39
David Lewis Colony	2	-	-	2
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	7	-	-	7
Langho Epileptic Colony, Blackburn	1	-	-	1
Turner Memorial Home, Liverpool	2	1	-	3
Holm Hill, West Kirby	1	-	-	1
Wicksted Hall, Whitchurch	2	1	-	3
Leeds House, New Brighton	4	-	1	3
"Springhill" Nelson	1	-	-	1
Tithebarn Home, Crosby	1	-	-	1
Cheshire C.C. "The Rookery"	1	-	-	1
Charles Best House, Parkgate	3	1	-	4
Cressingham House, Wallasey	3	-	3	-
Daresbury Hall, Warrington	2	-	-	2
Catholic Blind Institute, Liverpool	-	1	-	1
Lancs. C.C. Peterfield House	1	-	-	1
Chester C.C. Kinderley House	1	-	-	1
St. Clare's Convent, St. Asaph	2	-	-	2
Leonard Cheshire Home, "The Hill"	1	-	-	1
Spastics Society, Angers House	1	1	-	2
Hill Homes, Delia Grotten, Highgate	-	1	-	1
Salvation Army, Orrell Hey, Bootle	-	2	-	2
Nazareth House, Wrexham	-	1	-	1
	228	233	185	276

Temporary Accommodation

It is the duty of the Council under Section 21(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to provide:-

"temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need thereof being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen or in such other circumstances as the Authority may in any particular case determine".

The accommodation provided under this part of the Act consists of 21 houses and 2 flats, and a Reception Centre consisting of five units of accommodation with communal cooking and washing facilities provided. This unit is supervised by a Resident Warden/Welfare Officer.

The following are statistics relating to temporary accommodation provided by the Council during 1967.

	<u>Number</u> <u>resident</u> <u>on 1.1.67.</u>	<u>Admissions</u> <u>during</u> <u>1967.</u>	<u>Discharges</u> <u>during</u> <u>1967.</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>resident</u> <u>on 31.12.67.</u>
Reception Centre,				
1, Martins Lane	17	56	63	10
, Tower Street	2	-	-	2
, Tower Street	3	-	-	3
a, Hope Street	8	-	-	8
5, Percy Road	11	-	-	11
8, Egerton Grove	6	-	1	5
7, Winford Street	4	-	-	4
9, Winford Street	4	-	-	4
21, Church Street	10	-	-	10
46, Falkland Road	12	-	12	-
3, Oxton Road	6	-	-	6
4, Littledale Road	6	-	-	6
5, Withens Lane	8	-	-	8
16, Liscard Road	8	-	-	8
, Wilton Street, G. F.	4	-	-	4
, Wilton Street, F. F.	5	-	-	5
, Beatrice Street	10	-	-	10
4, Water Street	5	-	-	5
2, Clarendon Road	15	-	-	15
, Westminster Road	10	12	10	12
22, Poulton Road	4	-	-	4
4, Poulton Road	5	-	5	-
6, Poulton Road	4	6	4	6
0, Liscard Road	10	-	-	10
9, Cecil Road	-	5	-	5
	177	79	95	161

Registration of Old Persons' Homes

There were at the end of 1967, six Homes in Wallasey registered under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948. One new registration was made and one existing one cancelled. These Homes are visited regularly by Welfare Officers to see that the National Assistance (Conduct of Homes) Regulations, 1962, are complied with.

Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention (Section 47 National Assistance Act, 1948)

During the year under the above Act, one man was admitted from his own home to one of the Corporation Homes for Old Persons. He then returned home and subsequently died.

Burial of the Dead

During the year under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 9 burials were arranged in cases where it appeared that no suitable arrangements for the burial had been or were being made.

The cost of six were completely recovered, one almost completely recovered, and two partly recovered.

Protection of Property

It is the duty of the Welfare Committee to ensure the safety of movable property of persons when they enter Homes or Hospitals if no other suitable arrangements are being made. This entails notifying the Police that the house is empty, checking that doors and windows are secure and possibly taking into protection valuables, cash or furniture.

All items except cash are stored in Welfare Committee premises small items of value being kept in a safe. Cash is handed to the Borough Treasurer who places it in Suspense Account.

Occasionally advice is given to the relatives of mental patients on the procedure to be adopted when applying for appointment as Receiver of the patient's Estate.

The Court of Protection and the Official Solicitor are notified of cases which may be their concern. Both these bodies are given any assistance they require in dealing with these cases.

Recovery of Expenses from Persons Liable to Maintain Dependents.

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

Entertainments and Outings

The annual coach Outing for tea for the Old People in the Corporation Homes was enjoyed by all.

The Christmas festivities were of the usual high standard, no effort being spared by the staff to make it a happy time for the residents of the Homes.

Throughout the year Schools, Churches etc., and private individuals donated gifts of flowers, fruit and other articles for use by the residents. These were gratefully accepted.

Rehabilitation Work

56 people have been admitted to the Reception Centre during the 12 months, 7 of these families were re-housed privately and 2 families housed in Welfare property. One family from intermediate welfare property was re-housed by the Housing Department.

20 families living in Part III Accommodation improved in behaviour and household management.

The number of cases requiring supervision was 295; this does not include the endless number of people seeking advice on accommodation and domestic problems.

The general public gave freely gifts of furniture and clothing, these are greatly appreciated and distributed immediately.

There was a considerable increase of co-operation from private landlords and estate agents in providing accommodation for families at realistic rents, this was most encouraging as one of the larger problems is finding suitable accommodation where children are accepted.

The co-operation of all Departments within the Local Authority and Voluntary Organisations is greatly appreciated by the Welfare Officer for Rehabilitation Work.

Community Welfare

Community care means the care of people otherwise than in Institutions, and it is thought to be a better way of caring for the aged because it encourages continued independence and self-help, and the aged persons emotional needs of affection and interest from relatives and friends are more easily satisfied in their own homes. It is of course more economical than maintenance in a Local Authority Home.

The first line of support in the community is the family, and that is considered to be the best form of community care where the aged person either lives with his/her own children or receives regular daily visits and care from his/her own relatives.

The family itself needs the full support of the Local Authority Domiciliary Services, financial assistance and medical attention being provided by the Ministry of Social Security and the National Health Service respectively.

The District Nursing Service made 43,460 visits to 1,173 persons over the age of 65 years during 1967, and the Home Help Service devoted 109,376 hours to the care of the aged in the Borough.

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service delivered 28,225 meals to housebound aged people and the Wallasey Voluntary Old Peoples' Welfare Committee members visited the lonely and provided extra comfort.

Meals provided in the Hostels for the Aged people living in the community amounted to 4,874 dinners throughout the year. This also includes 1,064 dinners provided at the Lunch Club situated at "Seacombe House". The Lunch Club run by the W.R.V.S. in Mill Lane catered for 3,195 meals during the same period.

The four Welfare Officers were busy throughout the year, and there was a marked increase in the applications for admission to Residential Homes.

The main source of referral are General Practitioners, Hospitals, Voluntary Organisations, District Nursing Service, relatives and direct application by the aged persons concerned.

There were 197 women and 52 men on the Waiting List on the 31st December, 1967, and 72 women and 24 men were classified as being in urgent need of accommodation.

The Waiting List changes daily, new cases being added others being removed, and it is surprising how steady the total number remains when the considerable number of changes is taken into account. Publicity or the opening of a new Home always increases the number of enquiries.

The Welfare Officers visit and give information to the aged of services available and arrange for the provision of domiciliary services, such as Home Help, Meals-on-Wheels, District Nurse, Chiropody Service, or Voluntary Visitor, which may enable old persons to continue living in their own homes. The Welfare Officers provide the link between the services available and the aged person in need, and they are the focal point in community care.

BLIND WELFARE

Registration of Blind Persons

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 1967, 73 people were examined by Mr. W. Dunlop-Hamilton, Ophthalmic Surgeon. Of these, 41 were registered blind and 32 placed on the Partially Sighted Register. Of the 41 registered blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups:-

Age Group	Males	Females
5-10	-	1
1	1	-
21-29	1	1
30-39	-	-
40-49	1	-
50-59	2	1
60-64	1	3
65-69	1	1
70-79	2	11
80-84	5	5
85-89	2	7
90 and over	-	-
	<u>15</u>	<u>26</u>

Statement Re-Incidence of Blindness in Registered New Cases.

Cause of Disability

Glaucoma Cataract Others

(1) Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended -

(a) No Treatment	4	3	19
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical, Optical)	7	3	5

(2) Number of cases registered during the year at (a) and (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment

6	2	5
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Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(1) Total number of cases notified during the year

Nil

(2) Number of cases in which-

- (a) Vision lost
- (b) Vision impaired
- (c) Treatment continuing at end of year

	Males	Females	Total
Number on register at 1.1.67.	109	174	283
Number added during the year -			
New Cases	15	26	41
Transfers from other areas	5	3	8
	<u>129</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>332</u>
Less number of removals from register owing to leaving -			
Wallasey	3	2	5
Deaths	10	15	25
	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>116</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>302</u>

The blind welfare staff was increased in November by the appointment of a part-time Home Teacher. It now comprises two full-time and two part-time teachers. During the year these Officers made a total of 2,647 visits to blind persons and 321 visits to partially sighted persons within the Borough, supervising their general welfare, ensuring that the correct statutory benefits were being received and arranging for the provision of other services where necessary.

The two Handicraft Classes held at the Penkett Road Centre - a full-day class on Wednesdays and an evening class on Thursdays - are regularly attended by approximately 40 persons; the Tuesday afternoon class in Moreton is also well attended. Crafts taught include basketry, chair-caning, stool seating, handknitting, rug-making etc.,

Articles made at the Handicraft Classes were exhibited and sold at the Annual Gala in Central Park in July, and also at the Exhibition and Sale of Work held in November at the A.B.C. Cinema, Liscard - the latter being by kind permission of the Manager, Mr. Roberts.

Social Afternoons

Social and games afternoons are held on alternate Fridays at the Penkett Road Centre. Grateful thanks are due to the many artists who voluntarily give of their time to entertain at the Social Afternoons.

Outings

A full day Outing to Blackpool took place in July, approximately 180 blind and partially sighted persons, some with guides, had a most enjoyable day. The coaches in which they were travelling were visited at the outset by His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health, who extended their best wishes for a happy day.

This year for the second time, a half-day Outing was held for the benefit of those blind persons who find a full day too long and tiring. On this Outing, 40 persons went to Southport.

In December a Christmas Dinner was held at the Riverside Restaurant, New Brighton. Approximately 340 persons were present and among the guests were His Worship the Mayor and her escort, accompanied by Councillor Mrs. A. Elliott, a member of the Welfare Committee. Entertainment was provided by voluntary artists.

Free Travel Vouchers

Free Travel Vouchers are still issued through the courtesy of the Wallasey Passenger Transport Committee to all registered blind persons resident in the Borough. The Crosville Motor Bus Company also allotted 17 free passes. These facilities are gratefully appreciated by the recipients.

Voluntary Services

The excellent service provided by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service Meals-on-Wheels has continued to benefit a number of the blind and partially sighted persons residing in the Borough.

Many of the people who attend the Craft Classes and Socials would be unable to do so if it were not for the provision of voluntary transport and drivers to whom sincerest thanks are extended.

Thanks are also due to those organisations which have helped the blind persons of Wallasey by providing social events and other entertainments and to individuals who have given other services in many and various ways.

It is with gratitude that we thank the ladies who have come along unflinching to the Craft Classes and Socials to prepare the refreshments.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(Other than Blind and Partially Sighted)

During the year one Welfare Officer and one Welfare Assistant were employed for domiciliary visits to handicapped persons.

Personal and domestic aids are supplied to individual cases to enable them to become more independent. Adaptations such as widening doors, handrails, ramps etc., have been undertaken at both privately owned and Corporation properties. Concrete run-ways and motor crossings have been constructed to accommodate users of Ministry of Health invalid tricycles, together with other necessary alterations to existing premises. 99 aids and adaptations have been provided in the last 12 months.

In addition several War Pensioners and Civilians have been supplied with mini-cars through the Ministry of Health. If no garage is available for these cars, the local authority assists in procuring one.

Car Badges for the Disabled are obtainable on application to the Welfare Department.

Two Handicraft Instructors were employed for the purpose of diversionary occupation for unemployed physically handicapped people. The Penkett Road Centre was open on two days a week for this purpose, and the Oakenholt Road Centre at Moreton, once a week. The average attendance at the Centres is 60 men and women of all ages and disabilities. They are taught basketry, needlework, woodwork etc., The Annual Exhibition and Sale of Work was held at the A.B.C. Cinema, Liscard, in November, several organisations for the Blind and Disabled taking part.

A Christmas Party was arranged for those attending the Centres at the Riverside Restaurant, New Brighton.

The Rotary and Round Table organisations, together with individual voluntary transport workers provided cars to enable handicapped persons to attend various social outings throughout the year.

The W.R.V.S. also provide transport when requested on behalf of disabled persons, and their Meals-on-Wheels Service is beneficial to many handicapped housebound people. The Clothing Service is frequently called upon.

Financial assistance was provided to assist several disabled people to enjoy holidays during the summer months.

The Chiropody Service - free or financially helped according to circumstances - is available to handicapped persons on the recommendation of the General Practitioner.

Close touch is kept with statutory and voluntary organisations concerned with the welfare of the disabled in the area. The Domestic Home Help Service is particularly important to housebound severely disabled people who live alone.

Rehabilitation, Training and Employment.

Courses of rehabilitation and training are provided by the Ministry of Labour and the day Centre at Aintree continues to prove beneficial to Wallasey men who are able to travel there each day without difficulty. The Courses help to build up a maximum degree of fitness, so restoring the men's confidence in their ability to get and keep a job after illness, injury or long unemployment.

The Remploy Factory, Poulton, gives employment to approximately 60 handicapped men and women from Birkenhead and Wallasey. Their products of candlewick articles and different types of bedding are in much demand. The employees are financially independent, working a five-day week most of them using invalid tricycles as their transport. They could not be employed in open industry.

The Anne Glassey Workshop receives an annual grant from the Wallasey Council and provides permanent employment for several patients who have recovered from Tuberculosis, in addition to their rehabilitation courses for other patients. Their products of machine knitted garments, Christmas Cards and Crackers, are well known in many areas.

The Sir Robert Jones Workshop, Liverpool, employs one Wallasey man (epileptic) as a Poster Compositor.

Voluntary Organisations for Disabled

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society and the Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul receive a per capita grant from the Wallasey Council in respect of Wallasey deaf residents. The Social Centres at Princes Way, Liverpool, and Ashville Road, Birkenhead, are well attended by deaf people from Merseyside.

The Wallasey Hard of Hearing Club meet every Monday evening at the Corporation Welfare Centre, Penkett Road. It is an active club for the 30 members, and Outings and Social Evenings are arranged on their behalf.

The Spastic Association meet three times a week for handicraft classes at the Welfare Centre, the cost of tuition is subsidised by the Local Authority Education Committee. The Association arranges its own Outings, Parties, etc.,

The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association hold their weekly meetings at the Welfare Centre. Motor Coach Outings and tricycle runs were successfully organised and the Annual Dinner were very well attended by over 100 disabled people as well as members of the Wallasey Council.

Cammell Laids sent their annual invitation and 120 disabled and friends were entertained at the Cammell Laids Social Club, New Ferry.

The Welfare Department is represented on the following Committees:-

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.
 The Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
 The Liverpool Council of Social Service.
 The Wallasey Disablement Advisory Committee.
 The Wallasey Spastic Association.
 The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association.

STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION

Registers of Handicapped Persons

		Under 16 years	16-24 years	65 years and over
General Classes	M	5	280	131
	F	-	190	147
Deaf without Speech	M	-	20	3
	F	-	15	6
Deaf with Speech	M	-	2	1
	F	-	3	4
Hard of Hearing	M	-	5	2
	F	-	4	8

Total — 826

Included in the above figures are:-

		Employed	Unemployed	In Homes	Total
Spastics	M	3	3	2	25
	F	6	8	3	
Epileptics	M	8	11	5	37
	F	2	6	5	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer
For the Year 1967

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer: Dr. H.W.Hall, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health & Deputy Principal School Medical Officer: Dr. W.F.CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers: Dr. E.J.O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Dr. ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
(retired 31.10.67 and engaged part-time sessional basis 2.11.67)

Principal School Dental Officer:
Mr. W.J.MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Dental Officers:
Mr. W.A.HENDERSON, L.D.S.
Mr. E.G. MASON, L.D.S.
Mrs. W.M.WYNNE, L.D.S. (resigned 28.2.67)

Dental Surgery Assistants:
Mrs. U.BROWN.
Mrs. A.HENDER.
Mrs. K.MASON.
Mrs. S.KAYE.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:
Mrs. K.SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Health Visitors/School Nurses:
Miss A.J.EDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
(resigned 18.11.67).
Miss C.E.MURRELL, S.R.N. S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. E. E.P.NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
resigned 6.4.67 and re-appointed part-time 22.5.67.
Mrs. W.DOVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
Miss M.E.ASPINALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss E.M.MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss E. WHITBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss K.E.HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.
Certificate.
Miss M.HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-1), H.V.
Certificate.
Miss A.E.RADCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certifi-
cate. (resigned 31.7.67)
Miss J. LITTLEMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certifi-
cate.

Miss P.REYNOLDS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1). H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. M. J. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. A.P.MENET, S.R.N., (Part 1) H.V.Certificate (Part-time)

Mrs. A.D.HUGHES, S.R.N.

Visiting Specialists;

Mr. J.D.ELLIOTT EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
(Ophthalmic Specialist).

Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.B., Ch.M. (Ortho). (Orthopaedic Specialist).

Mr. J.C.SANDEMAN, M.B., F.S.A.C.S. F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E., M.Ch. Ortho. (Orthopaedic Specialist Locum)

Dr. G. EGAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M. (Psychiatrist)

Physiotherapist:

Mr. K. JONES, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. M.B.AVISON, L.C.S.T. (Part-time)

Social Worker:

Mrs. U.BARRETT-LENNARD, Diploma in Social Science.

Administrative Staff:

Mr. W.R.KIDD

Mrs. B.RADCLIFFE

Mrs. E.E.HILL (Part-time)

Miss V.J.THOMAS (appointed 13.2.67 and resigned 9.7.67)

Mrs. L.NIXON (appointed 7.8.67)

Audiometrist:

Mrs. J.E.RODGERS (Part-time)

Health Education Officer:

Dr. J.FERGUSON, L.M.S.S.A., M.I.H.E., M.R.S.H. F.R.S.A. (Part-time)

Town Hall.
Wallasey.

May, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the
School Health Service for the year 1967.

The work has continued along the usual lines as
in previous years. Two of your School Medical Officers
were due to retire during the year. The Council agreed
to retain Dr. O'Reilly's services for a further twelve
months, and, although Dr. Grant retired in October, we
were fortunate in that she agreed to undertake part-time
sessional duties for the School Health Service. She has,
however, made her final contribution in this report.

It is disturbing for me to have to report that there
appear to be fewer doctors entering the School Health
and Public Health Services throughout the country, and it
may, therefore, prove difficult to obtain the services of
full-time Permanent Officers.

I would like to thank Mr. Horace Davies, Consult-
ant Orthopaedic Surgeon, for taking charge of the School
Orthopaedic Clinics for the last twenty years or so. Mr.
Davies has now retired due to recent poor health and
we wish him better health and much happiness in his
retirement. We were fortunate in securing the services
of Mr. J.C. Sandeman, who commenced work towards
the end of the year.

The general health of the Wallasey school children
remains at a high level, and included in this report are
individual contributions from the various sections of the
Service.

Finally, I should like to thank all who have con-
tributed to the work of this section of the Department
throughout the year and to acknowledge the support and
co-operation of the Director of Education and his staff
and the interest shown by the members of the Education
Committee.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL

Principal School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1967

Observations of Dr. Christian, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

Staff:

During the year there were the following changes in the staffing position:—

Dr. O'Reilly reached retirement age on the 17th July 1967 but applied to the Committee to continue in full-time employment for a further year, and this was agreed. Dr. O'Reilly joined the staff of the Wallasey Health Department on the 1st July, 1947.

Dr. Grant resigned her full-time appointment on the 31st October 1967, but continues to undertake duties on a sessional basis. It is fortunate for the Department that these doctors have agreed to continue in our employment as, at the time these events took place, the British Medical Association was in dispute with the Whitley Council over the salaries paid to Public Health Medical Officers. The Association advised doctors not to apply for vacancies in the Public Health Service until the dispute is settled and refused advertisements in the British Medical Journal for public health posts. Therefore had these doctors resigned we would have been unable to fill their posts and the work of the Department for which the doctors are responsible would have inevitably fallen behind.

Despite repeated advertisements we have been unable to fill the full-time posts of Physiotherapist and Speech Therapist. The Education Department have been unable to fill the post of Educational Psychologist which has been vacant since Mr. Maginn resigned on the 31st August 1966. In consequence of these vacancies in the staff the service available to the school children of the town has fallen short of the ideal.

Miss V.J. Thomas was appointed as clerk at the School Clinic, Merton Road, on the 13th February 1967, but resigned on the 9th July, shortly after her marriage. Mrs. W.M. Wynne resigned from her post as School Dental Officer on the 28th February 1967, and as it was not possible to replace her with a full-time Officer, two local dental surgeons are undertaking part-time sessional work to maintain the service at the Dental Clinic in Leasowe. Mrs. E.E.P. Nolan retired from her post of Health Visitor/School Nurse on the 6th April, but returned to undertake part-time duties as from the 22nd May. Miss A.E. Radcliffe resigned on the 31st July from her post of Health Visitor/School Nurse to take up a similar appointment in Devon. Mrs. L. Nixon replaced Miss Thomas as clerk at the School Clinic.

Merton Road, on the 7th August. Miss A.J. Edge, Health Visitor/School Nurse, retired on the 18th November and two new Health Visitors/School Nurses will be appointed in January 1968.

Liaison with General Practitioners:

All children requiring treatment for conditions other than ocular, orthopaedic or psychological are referred to their family doctors unless the condition is of a minor nature and can be dealt with adequately at the Minor Ailments Clinics. As the Authority employ their own consultants for ocular, orthopaedic and psychological clinics, children with disorders of this nature are referred by the School Medical Officers directly to these clinics. However in these cases a copy of the consultant's findings is always forwarded to the family doctor. In this way the family doctor is kept in the picture as to what is happening to the children on his list.

Liaison with Hospital:

The School Health Visitors attend weekly at the hospital clinic of the Specialist in children's diseases and discuss any problems concerning Wallasey children with him. They also undertake home visits to children after returning home and inform the Specialist of progress. Each week we receive from the hospitals lists of children who have been discharged from hospital stating the diagnosis in each case.

Medical Inspection:

The number of periodic Medical Inspections carried out during the year was as follows:—

Entrants	Leavers	Others
1,586	1,679	1,242

Special Inspections (which include cases seen at school at the request of the staff or school nurse and cases seen for the first time by the School Medical Officer at the Clinics) numbered 1,166 during the year.

Re-inspections (children noted at previous periodic inspections as suffering from some defect or disability which requires periodic review) numbered 171 during the year.

The general condition of pupils examined at routine inspections was as follows:—

	Number	%
Satisfactory	4,506	99.97
Unsatisfactory	1	00.03

The Authority own two Day Special Schools; one for physically handicapped and one for educationally sub-normal children. Before a child is admitted to a Special School he is formally ascertained by one of the Medical Officers on the staff as being in need of special education which cannot be satisfactorily provided in an ordinary day school. Elleray Park Day Special School is for the physically handicapped and is visited once per month by Dr. O'Reilly. Claremont Day Special School is for educationally sub-normal children and is visited once per month by Dr. Christian. The children at these two schools are regularly examined whilst they remain there. This closer medical supervision of the handicapped children is necessary to ensure that the measures prescribed to mitigate or alleviate the handicaps are being conscientiously followed by the parents, such as the regular wearing of hearing aids and spectacles; the regular attendance for physiotherapy of those children who suffer from disorders of locomotion and the regular attendance for speech therapy of those children with speech defects, etc.

As a result of these medical inspections a variety of medical and psychological conditions are discovered, some of which require immediate treatment, whilst others require to be kept under observation. The Tables on pages XXV-XXVI show the number of such defects found during the year.

All children seen at the intermediate medical inspection are tested with the Ishihara Charts to detect the presence of defective colour vision. Head Teachers are informed when a defect is found as this knowledge may be relevant in deciding on a career.

The facilities offered by the Authority for the treatment of children with defects or handicaps at school clinics and elsewhere were listed for easy reference in the Annual Report for 1964 and 1965. One condition that continues unabated and for which treatment is regularly provided at the school clinic is infection of the feet with plantar warts. In the Annual Report for 1959 this matter was discussed at some length and certain measures were then proposed to try and reduce the risk of spread of planter warts, including the abolition

of the practice of having 'pool' plimsolls kept in school which were worn by those children who had no plimsolls or had forgotten to bring them to school. As these plimsolls would be worn by different children at different times, this practice encouraged the spread of the infection from child to child. This practice has been discontinued. Another recommendation was that all children should have regular foot inspections at school, as very often a child has a plantar wart which continues to grow for some time before it causes any pain and makes him aware of its presence. During this time it can be a source of infection to other children in places where they assemble in their bare feet, such as changing cubicles and swimming bath sides. The Health Visitors pay periodic visits to the schools to inspect the children's feet, but these should be supplemented by inspections by those members of the school staff who take the P.E. lessons. I have found that short of having the warts excised at hospital, the most satisfactory treatment is the application of carbon dioxide snow and the covering of the wart subsequently with paste and adhesive plaster. Parents continue to come with their children for this treatment after having persevered for months with other local applications, such as formalin foot baths or wart ointment without success. The treatment is, however, painful and it would be far better if the condition could be prevented from arising or treated at a very early stage, and the best way of bringing this about is to make frequent, regular foot inspections. There are treatment Clinics at Merton Road Clinic each Wednesday morning and every 1st, 3rd and 5th Friday afternoon, and at Moreton Clinic on the 2nd and 4th Friday afternoons at specified times for the treatment of plantar and other warts with carbon dioxide snow.

Other duties of the medical staff which relate to school health are:-

Arranging a period of convalescence for debilitated children. Testing children in secondary schools for evidence of tubercular sensitivity and vaccinating with B.C.G. vaccine those showing no sensitivity. Administering vaccines to protect children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. Examining children who wish to take up employment out of school hours, to take part in entertainment, or to go to school camps. Examining candidates for teachers training colleges and teachers appointed to this authority who have not already been examined. Examining all persons employed in the school meals service who are concerned with the handling, preparation or cooking of food. Visiting in their own homes of children who are receiving home teaching under the provisions of Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.

Finally, I would like to thank the teaching staff of the many schools I have visited during the year for their assistance in ensuring that the programme of work ran smoothly.

Observations of Dr. O'Reilly, School Medical Officer:-

In the purely clinical part of our work I am glad to be able to report continued improvement and progress. There were fewer cases of impetigo, otorrhoea, rhinorrhoea, septic fingers and minor ailments in general during the year. There was less deafness, particularly of the severer type than ever before. Of course otitis media and mastoiditis are now readily controlled by the antibiotics. The incidence of chronically enlarged tonsils has also fallen. These are factors in the decrease of deafness. Never the less the weekly special clinic for deaf children was well attended and the audiometer was in constant demand.

The general improvement in health appeared in almost every aspect of our work. I suppose the increase in obesity is one example of it, though a regrettable one, but probably by the time the overweight children of today reach the age of coronary thrombosis and kindred ills there will be prophylactics ready to take care of them.

Nocturnal enuresis is one problem which is an exception to the general trend. It is still waiting a specific solution. The electric alarm, which we lend out to those who wish to try it, is only partially successful and the trouble may be even more widespread than formerly. We can never know accurately, as so many people are reluctant to admit to it, but it is now widely held that the basic cause of nocturnal enuresis is anxiety and tension, and these conditions are now more prevalent. More mothers go out to work, the economic struggle is becoming more fierce and children cannot be completely sheltered from the anxieties of their parents.

We are looking forward to the new Elleray Park Special School. The handicapped children of the Borough should benefit very much from the modern special facilities which will be available there.

Observations of Dr. Grant, School Medical Officer:-

As this is almost certainly the last Annual Report about the School Health Service in Wallasey that I shall ever write, having recently retired, I should like to look back over my 20 years with this authority and take stock of the changes and improvements which have taken place in that time.

The inception of the National Health Service changed many things, mostly for good, but in some ways the Public Health Service suffered because it was not included in the scheme and, therefore, did not participate in the initial spending spree.

Administratively, we experienced few changes, but practically our wings were clipped, and we found ourselves no longer able to follow through our cases from diagnosis to treatment, unless we had obtained the permission of the family doctor; in most cases, therefore, when a defect was diagnosed at school medical inspections, or at a minor ailment clinic, the child was referred to the general practitioner for his attention. This tended to lessen the interest for the School Medical Officer who naturally prefers to deal with the case from start to finish.

We cannot help but be impressed when we compare the physical condition of the school child today with that of some 20 years ago - statistics show that they are taller, heavier, healthier and above all cleaner, better groomed and better dressed. School uniform plays a greater part than ever before and gives them a real pride in their appearance.

In spite of a shortage of school dental officers, oral hygiene is vastly improved and teeth are better attended to. I cannot say that teeth are sounder, because the higher standard of living which is enjoyed by so many today means, unfortunately, more sweets and more carbohydrates, and these are, of course, lethal to the condition of children's teeth.

Serious physical defects are fewer, and those that are detected are usually already being dealt with. Defects of vision, hearing and feet are very ably treated by our own consultants.

I think perhaps the greatest change for the better is seen in minor ailment clinics. In the bad old days these clinics used to be crowded, daily, with children who were suffering from chronic conditions such as impetigo and secondary septic infections of the skin, otorrhoea (discharging ears), catarrh, bronchitis, tonsillitis, blepharitis and 'dirty' heads. I think we can claim some credit for the decrease of such cases because of our efforts with health education, but, of course, the National Health Service, with its free medical attention, and the discovery and availability of antibiotics must be given the large share of credit - but to whatever cause this is due

we now see only a sprinkling of such cases. On the other hand, however, I think we see more cases of serious obesity and behaviour problems than ever before, and for this I suppose we must again blame our higher standards of living and the fact that parental responsibility and lack of discipline are at a somewhat low ebb. The fact that parents no longer seem to have the upper hand of their teenage sons and daughters is illustrated by the very rare attendance of the mother at the last school medical inspection, due to the fact that the teenager does not wish her to be present and tells her so, quite decisively. This is only one very small point, but it is a straw in the wind and we are told of many other more important examples of parents fighting losing battles with their adolescent children who want, and usually get, their own way.

Even the pre-school child seems to get mother down more than ever before and we are constantly being asked if we can arrange for their early admission to day nursery, nursery class or even school. Mothers used to shed a tear when their children reached school age and they had to be parted from them, but today they cannot get them to school quick enough and heave a sigh of relief when their parental responsibility is shared by the teachers. So it would appear that over the years we have exchanged some of the children's physical defects for psychological and social problems. What a pity!

And there I must now leave the School Health Service, with the hope that over the next decade or so more attention will be paid to those problems and to the provisions of more accommodation for the nursery school child.

I should like to say a final thank you to the members of the Education Committee, to the Director of Education and to the Head Teachers of all the Wallasey schools which I have visited for their kindness, understanding, co-operation and hospitality on the occasions of my routine visits for medical inspections.

Report on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic by Mr. K. Jones, Physiotherapist

The Orthopaedic Clinics are held weekly, one visit per month being paid to Moreton, and one visit every two months to Leasowe. The majority of patients are thus seen at Merton Road Clinic. This is a very satisfactory arrangement as any comparatively acute cases arising within the Borough are usually willing to attend the

centrally situated clinic. The X-ray department and Pathology Laboratory facilities at Victoria Central Hospital are available for any examinations required by the Consultant.

Many of the cases referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist fall within the category of minor disabilities of childhood, such as pes valgus (and other forms of flat foot) and knock knee. These can usually be treated by simple measures, such as alterations to footwear, but more drastic measures must be resorted to if the condition proves recalcitrant. Serious conditions, such as progressive infantile scoliosis are also seen, and the true worth of preventive medicine may be measured by the promptness of diagnosis and initiation of treatment in such cases.

A list of children requiring surgical treatment is maintained, and this has unfortunately lengthened during the year under review. The position has possibly been exacerbated by the absence, on sick leave, for the latter half of the year, of Mr. Horace Davies. His place was taken, on a temporary basis, by Dr. Vitharana, F.R.C.S., pending the assumption of appointment of Visiting Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon by Mr. John C. Sandeman, M. Ch. Orth. Mr. Sandeman who is a Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon and Research Fellow, took up his appointment with us on 21st December, 1967.

REPORT on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics
 Number of New Cases
 Number of Re-examinations
 Number of Cases discharged cured

4
32
1,06
24

	Disease Categories	New Cases		Re-examinations		Discharged			
		Pre-Sch Age	School Age	Pre-Sch Age	School Age	Cured	Relieved	Left	Treatment Refused
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				
Congenital Deformities	Trunk	2 -	- -	4 3	- 4	1	-	-	-
	Upper Limb.. ..	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	-	-	-	-
	Lower Limb.. ..	3 1	1 -	- 6	8 3	3	-	-	2
Acquired Deformities	Flat Foot	9 8	30 57	43 8	144 170	84	-	1	5
	Hallux Valgus ..	- -	- 1	- -	- 15	1	-	1	1
	Postural Kyphosis and Scoliosis	- -	- 3	- 6	7 11	6	-	-	-
	Knock Knee.. ..	62 40	20 21	173 132	104 75	122	-	4	1
	Bow Leg	8 3	- 2	22 12	1 8	9	-	-	1
	Other Conditions	5 7	5 5	5 3	17 8	5	-	-	-
Affections of Skeleton	Rickets	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-
	Other Conditions	- -	- 1	- -	8 1	1	-	-	-
Affections of Nervous System	Spastic Paralysis	- 1	- -	- 1	4 4	-	-	-	-
	Infantile Paralysis	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-
	Peripheral Nerve Lesions..	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-
	Other Conditions	- 1	- -	1 3	1 1	-	-	-	-
Affections of Bones	Osteomyelitis T.B.	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-
	Other Conditions	- -	- -	- -	1 -	-	-	-	-
Affections of Joints	T.B.	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-
	Non-T.B.	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	-	-	-	-
Affections of Spine	T.B.	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-
	Non-T.B.	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-
Affections of Epiphysis		- -	2 1	- -	12 2	6	-	-	-
Affections of soft tissues		- -	2 1	1 -	1 8	1	-	-	-
Traumatic Conditions		- -	2 5	- -	4 7	6	-	-	-
Other Conditions		- -	- -	1 -	- 3	1	-	-	-
Cases referred to Clinic and found normal		1 2	3 3	- -	- -	-	-	-	-

Remarks of Mr. K. Jones Physiotherapist:—

This year, three children suffering from Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus commenced treatment. As you are aware, the number of children born with these defects and surviving in spite of them, is increasing considerably, due to the immediate post-birth surgery now being undertaken. The surgery increases the chances of survival but does not improve function. The three children who have come to me present pictures comparable to cerebral palsy, and are, therefore, treated by Bobath methods. Progress, although not spectacular, is steady and follows the normal patterns of childhood, but with late milestones.

It will be noted in the accompanying table a column showing the number of electrotherapy treatments has been added. "Flat foot" in addition to being treated orthopaedically can, in suitable cases, be treated with electrical stimulation to the intrinsic muscles of the foot and specialised exercises. The good results obtained by this more selective policy tend to strengthen my doubts, voiced in previous reports, of the rationality of general foot classes for children suffering from so called "flat foot", in my opinion a far from simple, single entity. The figures for electrotherapy also include, of course, those patients treated with other forms of medical electricity.

Four cases of suspected rickets were referred for U.V.R., three from an outside Consultant, and one from our own medical officers.

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1967

Total Cases on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222
Total Attendances for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,924
New Cases on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	652
Orthopaedic Cases treated at School	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New Orthopaedic Cases of School Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
School Age Orthopaedic Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	131

U.V.R. TREATMENT, 1967.

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Discharged: Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Admitted to Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Failed to attend for final assessment by doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Failed to complete course	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

Many patients, on completing a course of U.V.R. fail to keep their appointment for a final medical examination. Thus the number shown as "Cured" is purely academic. It should be mentioned, however, that the great majority of parents express great satisfaction in the improvement of their children's health, and it is a fair assumption that these children are, in their parents' opinion, "cured" or at least "improved".

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1967

	Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic			Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Asthma		Remedial Exs. incl Breathing Exes other than Asthma		Electrotherapy	
	New Pts.	Total Atts.	Disch.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.		No. Trts.
January ..	28	132	24	11	324	1	10	16	65		32
February ..	32	128	24	15	347	1	13	16	97		20
March ..	47	125	20	-	300	2	11	-	78		64
April ..	35	117	20	12	405	1	1	7	59		44
May	39	117	22	5	371	2	16	3	88		52
June	30	170	26	6	343	-	8	4	89		52
July	28	118	28	-	170	-	3	2	28		26
August ..	14	139	22	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
September	20	130	24	11	280	-	4	10	61		16
October ..	13	52	10	6	315	2	12	-	68		24
November ..	26	78	14	6	297	2	6	5	76		16
December ..	8	75	12	-	140	-	7	-	49		18
TOTALS ..	320	1,381	246	72	3,292	11	91	63	758		364

CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST'S REPORT ON WORK AT CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC, 1967

The Child Guidance Clinic premises in Church Street are most unsatisfactory and in a dilapidated state due to their age and the fact that the adjoining property has been vacated and is constantly being damaged prior to its demolition. These conditions make it extremely difficult for an efficient service to be maintained. It is imperative that as early as possible in 1968 the service be transferred to much more suitable premises until such times as a new clinic is built.

We continue to keep abreast of new referrals, in that all new cases are seen for diagnostic assessment within four weeks of referral. This however is achieved at the price of an ever growing list of children waiting to be taken on for treatment. At present there are forty-six children, seen once, deemed to be in need of regular clinic treatment, but not yet given a place on our treatment schedule. Fortunately, Mrs. Barrett-Lennard has been able to keep in touch with the families of all these children and avert crises that might otherwise develop. In more commodious clinic premises the services of a play therapist could do much to reduce this back log.

SOCIAL WORKER'S REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS' PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE, 1967

1967 was a busy year, as will be seen from the statistics which follow later. Although the number of new and re-opened cases for Dr. Egan was in line with an average year, more cases carried forward from 1966 continued on the treatment list with the treatment of the new 1967 cases.

Appreciation is extended once again to our remedial teacher, Mr. O'Brien, who, in the continued absence of an educational psychologist, has carried out all the routine testing of the Educational and Child Guidance cases at the Clinic throughout the year. With the appointment of an educational psychologist from August, 1968 Mr. O'Brien will be released to continue his remedial work which was unavoidably reduced to a minimum due to his involvement with the other demands on his time.

Dr. Egan has just completed his tenth year with us at the Clinic. During this period he has treated well over 800 children, enabling their families to re-adjust to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Many parents and older children of cases registered as "closed" keep in touch with me from time to time when problems arise. Frequently, prompt help and advice prove to be the solution to their difficulties and, where necessary, referral to other agencies is of immediate assistance to them. Apart from the usual talks to local organisations on our work, I have spoken this year at 30 meetings about my Winston Churchill Fellowship in the U.S.A., and have concluded a comprehensive report for the Memorial Trust in London. Amongst other commitments I serve now on the Executive Committee of the Merseyside Branch of the British Association of Social Workers.

An analysis of the work of the Clinic is made below:-

CASES REFERRED

Current cases, 1st January 1967.	56
To be reviewed	3
New cases. 1967.	79
Cases re-opened. 1967.	12
	<hr/>
	150

The new cases were referred from the following sources through either the Director of Education or the Principal School Medical Officer:-

Head Teachers	30
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	8
Parents	17
Speech Therapist	2
Family Doctor	9
Children's Officer	1
Probation Officer	4
Priory Day Hospital	4
Mill Lane Hospital	1
School Welfare Department	3
	<hr/>
	79

The disposal of the cases dealt with during the year falls under the following headings:-

Cases closed during 1967	103
Improved	64
Report and advice only	17
Residential Special School	3
Boarding School	1
Failed to co-operate	1
Left the district	6
Adult Rehabilitation Course	1
Transfer to Clare Mount School	1
Transfer to other local schools	2
Transferred to the V.C.H.	1
Into Care	2
Approved School	2
Referred to Adult Psychiatric Clinic	1
Failed to respond to treatment	1
	<hr/>
Current Cases at 1-1-68.	47
	<hr/>
	150

The diagnoses of cases referred during 1967 are classified below:—

Behaviour disorders	20
Delinquent tendencies	13
Habit disorders	8
Emotional instability	21
School phobia	6
Educational retardation	6
Epilepsy	2
Speech disorders	3
	<hr/>
	79

The work of the Psychiatrist, Remedial Teacher and Social Worker is set out in the following tables:—

Psychiatrist:

New Case Diagnostic Interviews	79
Re-opened Case Interviews	12
Reviews	3
Treatments	174
Domiciliary Visit	1
	<hr/>
	269

Remedial Teacher:

Psychological Tests	157
Remedial Sessions in schools	240

Social Worker:

	Clinic Cases	School Welfare Cases
Home visits	710	49
Clinic interviews	463	9
School enquiries	213	8
Consultation with other agencies	590	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,976	102

SPEECH THERAPY 1967

Mrs. M.B. Avison, Speech Therapist, submits the following observations:—

The weekly sessions have been doubled in number from three to six during the past year. This has enabled Moreton and Leasowe to have a session each per week.

The waiting list figures have been obmitted this year as they would not give a true picture of the number of children awaiting treatment. Everyone has been most co-operative and only referred children with relatively severe defects, or in cases when the defect was causing concern to the child.

After nine years, this is my last report as Speech Therapist in Wallasey, and I would like to thank everyone for making my time here so happy.

Total number of attendances	1,943
Number of patients receiving regular treatment during the year	107
Number of patients receiving treatment at intervals during the year	142
Number of patients admitted	94
Number of patients discharged	112

Classification of Patients Admitted:

Dyslalia (Defect of Articulation)	61
Stammer	22
Interdental Sigmatism (Defective articulation of "s" and "z")	5
Lateral Sigmatism (Defective articulation of "s" and "z")	4
Alalia	2
Total	<u>94</u>

Classification of Patients Discharged:

Cured	75
Unco-operative	24
Left School	8
Left District	5
Total	<u>112</u>

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING TEACHERS.—Min. of Education Circ. 249 of 1952 Total Number Examined, 1967

Teachers		Intending Teachers	
Male	3	Male	35
Female	4	Female	74
Total	<u>7</u>	Total	<u>109</u>

School Meals Service

During the year 38 new staff were medically examined and X-rayed on entering the Service and 38 members of the staff were re-examined.

Minor Ailments Clinic

Minor Ailments Clinics are held at each of the school clinics as follows:-

Merton Road Clinic-Monday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Water Street Clinic-Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Moreton Clinic-Monday to Friday mornings.

Hudson Road Clinic-Monday to Friday mornings up to 10-30 a.m.

A doctor is in attendance at Merton Road Clinic each Wednesday morning, at Water Street Clinic each Monday morning and at Moreton Clinic each Tuesday morning. A variety of minor ailments, such as infected ears, infected eyes, impetigo, cuts, burns and warts are treated at these clinics, whilst at the doctors' sessions, medical and psychological problems, as distinct from minor ailment, can be investigated and the appropriate advice or treatment given.

EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN FOR EMPLOYMENT, ENTERTAINMENT, HOLIDAYS ABROAD, ETC,

Employment	160
Entertainment	-
Holidays Abroad, etc.	1

161

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of children offered (per parents)	
B.C.G. Vaccination	1,492
No. of children accepting (per parents)	
B.C.G. Vaccination	1,183
Percentage of Parents accepting vaccination...	79.29%
No. of children Mantoux tested	1,147
No. of children found Mantoux positive	39
Percentage of children Mantoux positive	3.40%
No. of children found Mantoux negative	1,108
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	1,088

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE
SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR 1967

Health Surveys and Infestation with Vermin	
Health Surveys	136
No. of Clinic Sessions re Cleansing	21
No. of Examinations	23,286
No. of individual children found unclean ...	478
Home Visits	
Cleanliness	341
Medical Treatment	247
Hospital References	40
Miscellaneous	287
Ineffective visits, i.e. No. Access	274
Other	
Visits to Nursery School	25
Visits to Special Schools	38

ELLERAY PARK OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

During the year 26 children were admitted; the classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:-

Congenital Heart Disease	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Chronic Catarrh	1
Delicate	9
Spastic-Paralysis	2
Brain Damage	2
Muscular Dystrophy	1
Epilepsy	5
Asthma	1
Fibrocystic Disease	1
Removal of Cerebral Tumour	1
Meningomyelocele	1
	<hr/>
	26

During 1967, five children were transferred to ordinary schools, one to a residential special school, six left the district, six left on attaining 16 years of age and one died.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

Observations of Mr. C.D. Clare, Organizer of Physical Education:-

As the scope of Physical Education continues to widen, its relevance to the School Medical Service except in very general terms inevitably becomes less direct. Whilst there are instances where pupils might benefit from specific remedial or corrective exercises, the number of children concerned, the limited qualifications of teaching staff in this respect, and the necessity to cater for the great majority of those who happily do not suffer from physical defects or disabilities, limits the attention which can be given to such work in schools to the incorporation of work with generally corrective effects and referral of cases observed requiring specific treatment to the School Medical Service.

It is considered that in conducting activities which foster, satisfy and extend children's innate love of physical movement lies perhaps the chief and most widely applicable and attainable aim in Physical Education. Within the limitations of available facilities and staff, schools are working and progressing towards this aim.

As regards facilities, progress can be reported during the year with the commencement of work on playing fields to serve Wallasey Grammar School, Wallasey Technical High School, St. Thomas Becket Secondary School and St. Bede's Secondary School, on the Sports Hall for Oldershaw Grammar School, and completion of the new Wallasey Grammar School. Extensive renovation of the pavilion at Leasowe Playing Field is under way and it is hoped that this will escape the attentions of vandals which, to a large extent, made this work necessary. It is relevant to note, however, that even with the new facilities under construction the total acreage of school playing fields in the Borough is little more than half the minimum prescribed in current building regulations, and that considerable further provision of indoor accommodation will be required, particularly in the proposed new 3rd Tier schools before a fully satisfactory programme of Physical Education can be achieved. The cost of indoor facilities such as Sports Halls and Swimming Pools is considerable and may not be fully justified by educational needs alone. Joint planning, provision and use by all sections of the community is recommended and encouraged at Government level, and it is hoped that such co-operation may be achieved in Wallasey.

With regard to staffing, comment has previously been made on the diversity and, in some cases inadequacy, in the training of teachers. The valuable work carried out by my colleagues Miss Gaskell, especially in the infant schools, has emphasised the need for in-service guidance and further training of non-specialist teachers.

Observations of Miss A.L. Collins, Organiser, School Meals Service:-

The School Meals Service has continued to expand during the year and with the opening of 3 new premises the total number of School Kitchens is now 37, an increase of 18 over the past seven years. This means that there are now only 12 schools in the Borough which receive transported meals.

At present an average of 9,870 meals are produced daily, of which approximately 1,060 are provided free of charge to necessitous children.

During the school holidays, 22,790 meals were served at 4 Centres in the Borough. The number of holiday Dining Centres has been reduced during the year because the number of children who take advantage of this Service is comparatively small.

During July, the Kitchen at Sandbrook Primary School was opened. This Kitchen, together with that which opened in September at Birket Infant School, have been designed to use a new type of equipment which has been developed by a consortium of Local Authorities in the north west especially for use in the School Meals Service. The appearance of the Kitchens is more streamlined and they are proving efficient in use. Sandbrook Primary is also the first school in the Borough to use activity/dining areas, where small numbers of children are able to sit in family groups at gaily coloured formica-topped tables. 150 children take the meal at two sittings, and with the use of family service, movement is restricted to a minimum and supervision is very much easier.

In September, the new Wallasey Grammar School Kitchen was opened enabling 440 boys to take advantage of the meal in a Dining Hall which has been furnished with very pleasing refectory-type tables. Mention should be made of the outstanding work which the School Meals Staff did in connection with providing refreshments for the Official Opening of the school in November, when a luncheon for 80 and buffet refreshments for over 400 were served.

As in past years, improvements in equipment and furniture are continuing to be made in Kitchens, replacements being of modern design planned specifically for School Meals use.

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer:-

An increase is shown in nearly every section of the annual statistical returns, despite a year marred by staff changes and sickness, which resulted in a loss of 160 sessions compared to the previous year.

Thirty-five schools received an annual inspection. This is a record number and follows a continuous pattern of annual increases since 1963, when administrative changes were introduced and the total then was seventeen. It is appreciated that many schools remain to be visited, but with only two surgeries in central Wallasey and each inspection involving an obligation to offer treatment to all in need, progress is hindered. The proposals for Health Centres, when implemented, will improve the situation.

In February the adaptations to Moreton Clinic were completed, and the new dental suite and its equipment can bear favourable comparison with any other local authority counterpart.

Plans to include a consultant orthodontic service started favourably when the Health Committee gave consent for Water Street Clinic to be used by the Hospital Service. This was an attempt to obviate the present necessity for Wallasey patients to travel to Liverpool. However, the shortage of staff in this service prevented the scheme from being put into operation. Some improvement has been made, however, by a twice yearly visit to our clinics of an orthodontic consultant to assess our cases, some to be treated by myself, others necessitating hospital treatment.

I am grateful to Dr. Fergusson, our part-time Health Education Officer, for combining dentistry with medicine in his talks and films to schools. For too long dentistry has been separated from medicine and held in fearful isolation. This had led to an ignorance of its function and encouraged the resigned acceptance that the sooner all the teeth are lost the better, helped by the fear transmitted by those who have delayed treatment too long. This view is gradually becoming the exception rather than the rule. In fact it is the children who are converting their elders. Today one rarely sees cases of rampant caries, and when it is appreciated that paradoxically the more often one visits a dentist the easier each visit becomes, then the historical dreads commoner to our country than most others will end.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to all those members of the Public Health and Education Departments who have assisted us in our work.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1967
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of pupils on register 16,545

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col.2	No.	% of Col.2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1963 and later	34	34	100.00	—	—
1962	449	449	100.00	—	—
1961	988	988	100.00	—	—
1960	115	115	100.00	—	—
1959	20	20	100.00	—	—
1958	12	12	100.00	—	—
1957	17	16	94.12	1	5.88
1956	235	235	100.00	—	—
1955	625	625	100.00	—	—
1954	332	332	100.00	—	—
1953	501	501	100.00	—	—
1952 and earlier	1,178	1,178	100.00	—	—
TOTAL	4,506	4,505	99.97	1	.03

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For defective vision (ex- cluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individu pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1963 and later	1	13	12
1962	17	238	188
1961	48	477	399
1960	9	59	51
1959	3	20	18
1958	5	21	12
1957	1	10	4
1956	49	76	92
1955	108	244	261
1954	60	109	127
1953	69	102	147
1952 and earlier	289	411	481
TOTAL	659	1,780	1,792

TABLE C. — OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,166
Number of Re-inspections	171
Total	1,337

TABLE D. — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	23,286
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	478
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleaning notices were issued (Section 34(2), Education Act, 1944)	-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	-

PART II — DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PART II TABLE A. — PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
Skin	72	3	171	13	71	9	314	25
Eyes-(a) Vision	78	70	358	35	223	33	659	138
(b) Squint	48	15	16	1	20	4	84	20
(c) Other	7	2	10	6	15	3	32	11
Ears-(a) Hearing	53	25	17	6	16	6	86	37
(b) Otitis Media	18	29	8	-	3	4	29	33
(c) Other	27	9	20	5	21	-	68	14
Nose and Throat	162	115	37	84	37	51	236	250
Speech	41	12	5	3	13	5	59	20
Lymphatic Glands	10	45	-	3	-	8	10	56
Heart	4	7	9	22	-	10	13	39
Lungs	44	29	24	8	28	13	96	50
Developmental-								
(a) Hernia	5	3	-	-	3	4	8	7
(b) Other	66	43	41	33	35	33	142	109
Othopaedic-								
(a) Posture	10	5	8	16	8	5	26	26
(b) Feet	80	43	63	54	87	38	230	135
(c) Other	74	25	21	19	31	9	126	53
Nervous System-								
(a) Epilepsy	6	3	5	3	7	3	18	9
(b) Other	3	2	10	2	10	2	23	6
Psychological-								
(a) Development	26	13	11	7	23	16	60	36
(b) Stability	36	38	27	4	21	17	84	59
Abdomen	16	4	4	7	3	2	23	13
Other	2	2	6	3	5	1	13	6

PART II TABLE B. — SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
Skin	50 (310) *	2
Eyes-(a) Vision	27	-
(b) Squint	3	-
(c) Other	54	2
Ears-(a) Hearing	93	2
(b) Otitis Media	5	-
(c) Other	63	1
Nose and Throat	17	1
Speech	16	-
Lymphatic Glands	-	-
Heart	-	-
Lungs	4	1
Developmental-		
(a) Hernia	1	1
(b) Other	7	-
Orthopaedic-		
(a) Posture	-	-
(b) Feet	56	1
(c) Other	20	1
Nervous System-		
(a) Epilepsy	-	-
(b) Other	7	-
Psychological-		
(a) Development	9	-
(b) Stability	6	-
Abdomen	1	1
Other	184	3

* No. of pupils found to require treatment for Warts or Verrucae and the majority of these cases were treated with carbon dioxide snow.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PART III TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES AND DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	348
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,790
Total	<u>2,138</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	786

TABLES B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	107
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	23
Received other forms of treatment ...	154
Total	<u>286</u>
Hearing Tests - Undertaken by Audiometrician—	
New Cases	294
Re-tests	197
Cases referred to School M.O. ...	275
Cases referred to own doctor ...	20
Cases referred to consultants ...	23
Total	<u>809</u>

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—

(a) in 1967	4
(b) in previous years	15

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	652
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	6
Total	<u>658</u>

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	-
Scabies	-
Impetigo	52
Other skin diseases	236
Total	<u>288</u>

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	150

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Received regular treatment	107
Received treatment at irregular intervals ...	142
Total pupils treated by Speech Therapist ...	249

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,936
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,088
(d) Pupils who received Hospital In-patient treatment—	
Medical	217
Surgical	155
Orthopaedic	42
Total (a)—(d)	3,441

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visits	1,330	1,256	254	2,840
Subsequent visits ...	1,155	2,244	487	3,886
Total visits	2,485	3,500	741	6,726
Additional courses of treatment commenced	162	238	58	458
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,310	3,165	862	5,337
Fillings in deciduous teeth	428	47	-	475
Permanent teeth filled	975	2,651	762	4,388
Deciduous teeth filled	406	44	-	450
Permanent teeth extracted	97	600	125	822
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,597	555	-	2,152
General anaesthetics	830	518	56	1,404
Emergencies	419	202	36	657

Number of Pupils x-rayed	91
Prophylaxis	1,031
Teeth otherwise conserved	84
Number of teeth root filled	11
Inlays	3
Crowns	9
Courses of treatment completed	2,583

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year ...	11
New cases commenced during year ...	19
Cases completed during year	13
Cases discontinued during year	1
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	19
No. of fixed appliances fitted	2
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	63

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ...	2	12	3	17
Number of dentures supplied	3	12	6	21

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 733

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school-Number of Pupils ...	9,650
(b) First inspection at clinic-Number of Pupils ...	1,315
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	5,129
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	5,128
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	1,673
Number of (c) found to require treatment	583

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,343
Sessions devoted to inspection	142
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ...	19

MINOR AILMENTS AND OTHER CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Immunisation (3rd Monday each month)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. E. Edwards) (by appointment only)
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	-
	(p.m.)	-	-
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	S.M.O.'s Clinic Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Immunisation (1st Wednesday each month)

Thursday	(a.m.)	<p>School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey</p> <p>Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...</p>	<p>Minor Ailments</p> <p>Minor Ailments</p> <p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only)</p> <p>-</p> <p>Minor Ailments</p>
	(p.m.)	-	-
Friday	(a.m.)	<p>School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey</p> <p>Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...</p>	<p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards fortnightly by appointment only)</p> <p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only)</p> <p>Minor Ailments</p> <p>Minor Ailments</p> <p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only)</p> <p>Minor Ailments</p>
	(p.m.)	<p>School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...</p> <p>Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...</p> <p>Child Welfare, Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton</p>	<p>S.M.O.'s Clinic (Fortnightly)</p> <p>Immunisation (3rd Friday each month)</p> <p>Immunisation (2nd & 4th Friday each month)</p>

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton.
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton.
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments) Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L.)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Remedial Exercises & Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic, School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
Thursday	(a.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
Friday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	As Monday a.m.
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	As Wednesday a.m.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Friday	(a.m.)	As Thursday p.m.
	(p.m.)	As Thursday p.m.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

(Psychiatric Department)

Town Hall, Wallasey, Dr. G. Egan; M.D., CH.B., D.P.M.,
Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS-YEAR 1967.

Year Ended 31st December, 1967	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Mal-adjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
(1) Newly assessed as needing special Educational Treatment at Special Schools or Boarding Homes	-	2	-	1	9	12	4	27	1	-	56
(2) Newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	-	2	-	-	9	12	3	25	1	-	52
(3) As at 31st January, 1968 Pupils on Registers of Maintained Special Schools:- (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	- -	2 -	4 1	6 -	54 -	31 -	- -	107 4	6 -	3 -	213 5
(4) Pupils on Registers of Non-Maintained Special Schools:- (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	- 7	- -	- 3	- -	- 3	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- -	- 16
(5) On the Registers of Independent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	8
(6) Pupils requiring places in Special Schools:- (a) Day (b) Boarding	7 -	2 -	8 -	6 1	57 -	31 -	6 1	115 3	7 -	3 -	242 4
(7) Pupils being educated under the provisions of Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944:- (a) In Hospitals (b) At Home	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 1

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR SCHOOL-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Informal Ascertainment 8
Under Sec. 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944
Number of decisions cancelled under Sec. 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944

